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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SNAP SHOTS

ON DOINGS AND SAYINGS OF MEN IN LIMELIGHT.

Tariff Reformers and Antis in Congress Make Hypocritical Pretense of Concern for Toilers—Gompers, Wanting "Labor" Representative, Must Have Bad Eyesight or Bad Judgment.

Undeterred by the robustious fact that the highest wages in the country are earned by workers in unprotected industries, Representative Crumpacker of Indiana rang the changes in Congress upon the necessity of protection, "not so much for the employer, as for the employee, who thereby is able to make good and steady wages." Undeterred by the equally robustious fact that pauperism is found deepest in England, the classic ground of free trade,—so deep that it is the birthplace of the Salvation Army,—the "tariff reformers" in Congress are assailing Crumpacker and the other protectionists with the spit-balls about "the necessity of lightening the burden of tariff taxation borne by the wage earners."

Great is the jubilation among the innocents of the Trust-smashing fraternity at the "blow the House dealt to the octopus of the Standard Oil" by reducing the tariff on Oil from 25 to 0 per cent. valorem. Ten to one these innocents will be whistling a different tune when the bill leaves the hands of Standard Oil father-in-law Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island—who will have more to say about the Tariff Bill than any other one man, or set of men.

Why should Gompers be so anxious to get some member of his organization into Congress? Already there is one there. At least the Hon. Walter P. Brownlow of Tennessee is as good as one. From the floor, on the 29th of last month, the Hon. Brownlow said: "Ever since I began life for myself I have been a laborer, a hireling and servitor. I know the hardships, privations, disappointments and ceaseless struggles of my class. I know that the contentment, assurance, hopes and welfare of this class depend wholly and absolutely upon prosperous conditions." None of Gompers and Mitchell's pets, not Gompers and Mitchell themselves, could have stated more satisfactorily to the capitalist class the delicious principle that the welfare of the wage slave is a thing dependent "wholly and absolutely" upon the prosperity of the capitalist, and thus convey the idea of the "reciprocal interests" of employer and employee, the latter of whom, if he desires welfare, should begin by securing prosperity for his plunderer.

"Don't take the American politicians so seriously in their denunciations of one another," was the remark of Andrew Carnegie in England; "after election they meet, shake hands and have a good laugh." Dick Croker, the much denounced Dick the Tiger, being in Washington on the 7th of this month, expressed a wish to meet Senator Aldrich. The Senator was willing. The meeting took place in the ante-chamber where Aldrich and his fellow Finance Committee men are framing up a tariff bill. The hand shaking was hearty. "Wouldn't you like to meet the other members of the Committee?" asked Aldrich. Croker said he would. Whereupon "all the Senators who were in the committee room shook hands cordially with the squire."

What a lot of innocents abroad are met Coroner Shady and his jury who passed a vote of censure upon the authorities of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology on the ground of a certain autopsy that they allowed to be made upon the body of a poor inmate, Mary Maggini Shady and his fellow innocents have not yet learned that these "charitable institutions" have just one object—to practice upon the bodies of the poor so as to acquire experience that shall accrue to the benefit of the rich. In the making of the experience the poor are of course treated with the disregard that anti-rvivisionists are so justly charging the vivisectionists with treating animals. What is the proletariat there for if not, dead and alive, to minister to the elect of the God Capital?

What can be the reason that the Federal Government is again bestirring itself to deport Emma Goldman? Surely the capitalist class has nothing to fear from

Emmanle Anarchy. Its declamation, though lurid, is wholly in the air, and what is more, it goes accompanied and interwoven with such absurd sociologic mechanics that it can not possibly condense into a bolt. Why, then, bother about Emma? Or is the bother due to that very fact, and intended mainly to advertise Miss Goldman, alias Mrs. Berkman, alias Mrs. Kerschner?

Unblushingly the "Chicago Socialist" of the 3rd of the current month glories in the endorsement of six of its Socialist party candidates for municipal offices by the Chicago "Daily News," an out-and-out capitalist and capitalist party paper. Evidently the workingman voters of Chicago prefer the coyote himself to his imitation. If coyotes they must have in public office, why, take the real thing, and not caricature. They snowed the worthy endorsees under.—Score one more for Keir Hardie's estimate of the S. P. of America.

"If Republicanism means illegitimate business, if it means deception of the consumer, if it means the ruin of the nation's health, then I want to be through with Republicanism," says Dr. Wiley, of the pure food bureau. Dr. Wiley is waking up late. Not Republicanism alone, but Democracy, and Prohibitionism, and all other capitalist lams stand for the same thing, and worse.

"Legitimate business" has again shown that the line which divides it from "illegitimate" is finer than the finest web ever spun by fancy. The Hughes Wall Street Investigation Commission is to report that the abolition of short-selling, dealing in futures, and other gross methods of stock gambling would be "injurious to the best interests of business."

That experience has rendered Prosperity too coy a sweetheart to be allured with sham appears from the London despatches to American financial centers: "Each successive day in which your stocks rise so excitedly diminishes our confidence in your trade revival. The Hiramian interviews [booming Prosperity] are regarded as a sign of weakness."

Rueben Gold Thwaite's "Wisconsin: The Americanization of a French Settlement" reads like a series of deliberate jabs administered to the ribs of the Socialist party scientist Robert Hunter, who advanced the killing theory that the infanticide, prevalent in his old American stock, is due to the floods of immigrants, and that these lowered the tone of the "noble old stock." Mr. Thwaite's book alleges facts to prove that "Americanization" meant for Wisconsin, not so much a coming in of the "old stock," as the coming in of immigrants from beyond the sea, German and Scandinavian which blending with the previous, long-continued hold of the French in that region, produced an element that caused Gen. Sherman to say: "A Wisconsin regiment is as good as a brigade of other troops."

"The Iron Arrow Head; or the Buckler Maiden," announced in this issue by the Labor News as ready for delivery, is the tenth volume now in book form of Sue's great series "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." The "Iron Arrow Head" happens also to be the tenth in Sue's series. Three of the stories that precede this one are not yet out in book form; three others that follow it have already appeared. Hither-to the books have not come out in succession. There will be no more hopping backward and forward: the remaining nine stories will appear in their chronological order. The next story, the third of the series, is now in the bindery. With the appearance of the "Iron Arrow Head" there are out seven consecutive stories. They cover the continuous period of history that reaches from the fifth to the eleventh century—an important stretch of history, with the events of which none can afford to be unfamiliar, any more, for that matter, than any Socialist can afford to be unfamiliar with the full span of history covered by the nineteen stories, soon to be out complete.

Pope Hill, a prominent lawyer of Macon, Ga., employed in a litigation involving 500,000 acres, was murdered in the office of the Dodge Land Company of that State. Murder is reprehensible wherever and by whomsoever committed. All the same, when one reads the account of the murder of Hill, and the motive, one cannot escape saying to himself: "Another proof of Marx's estimate that capital comes dripping from head to foot,

London despatches quote Keir Hardie as saying in the London "Socialist Review" for the current month: "I am inclined to be doleful concerning the future of the Socialist party in America" the doleful prospect being due to "the deplorable fact that during the last ten years no trades unionist of any standing in New York has been brought into the Socialist movement."

There is a world of wisdom—theoretical and practical—in Keir Hardie's estimate; and a flood of light it sheds on things past, present and future in the Socialist Movement of America.

Keir Hardie's estimate, whether he is aware of it or not matters little, resolves itself into the following sequence of thought:—

1st. Without the Unions of the land connect with the Socialist Political Movement, the one and the other stagnate. The Unions, or Economic Movement, remain a power of undeveloped potentiality; the Political Movement degenerates speedily into a flash in the pan, of profit only to self-seeking stage-strutters;

2nd. None but the revolutionary Union will connect with the Socialist Political Movement; and consequently,

3rd. It must be the pre-eminent task of the Socialist Political Movement to urge into life the class-conscious Union, in other words, the preaching of the Social Revolution upon the only field on which it can be preached—the civilized field of political action.

Keir Hardie's estimate, gathered from intimate and personal observation during his recent visit to America, amounts to saying that the Socialist party has failed of its mission. This is true—yet not wholly true.

There was a special mission for the Socialist party to perform—the mission of demonstrating the soundness of the Socialist Labor Party position.

The three principles above enumerated are and have been cardinal principles

from every pore, with blood and dirt." Strangely significant that, even at this advanced stage of capitalist development, the commission of murder for the sake of land—the very thing that capitalism started with—still recurs. The only difference being, that the murder is now committed by landholders against landholders.

Some of the men who on April 9 were informed by the New York cigarmaking firm of Theobald & Oppenheimer that the firm was to close shop and re-transfer itself to Philadelphia did not need the check to convey to them the information that the wage slave is a dependent upon the employer, not for a living only, but also for the "choice of residence." To the bulk of the men, however, they being of the "practical" family, who took no stock in "Socialist exaggerations," a notice, that leaves them suddenly without bread in their present homes, and forces them to migrate for a living, may answer the purpose of a liberal education on things as they should and can be, provided the workers cease to be the proverbial fools in the proverbial Fools' Paradise.

One should think that an increase of convictions would be cause for sorrow instead of cause for glorification. Not so, it seems, in this beautiful social system of "Law and Order." Police Commissioner Bingham's chest swells with pride as he announces the fact that arrests for felonies increased from 482, in 1906, to 2,446 in 1908, and the convictions from 231 to 948.

Under healthy conditions an announcement of "A Million Loaves a Day" for New York City would send a thrill of joy through the people, the bakers especially. Not so in the present instance when the announcement comes from the Ward Bread Company, a corporation that starts with a \$3,000,000 power to sweat life out of the bakers and reduce their share in the loaves they produce.

A Pittsfield, Mass., woman with four bank books strapped inside of her waist was arrested in a New York shop for shoplifting. The total value of the things the woman stole was \$2.16. Who is the criminal, the woman or modern society, every wheel in whose mechanism is calculated so to affect the minds of the weak as to make them center salvation in the Dollar?

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SO SAY WE ALL

with the S. L. P. An element there is in the land whose conception of Socialism is purely political. To that element the Economic Movement is, at best, merely a transient manifestation. To them the idea of at all devoting time to the Economic Movement, except to jolly and captivate the good will of its membership, is a waste of time. It is considered even worse than a waste of time: it is considered harmful. The searching criticism, that the conduct of the class-unconscious Union demands, produces irritation; "makes enemies." The Utopian Socialist, with his visions of political victory, insensibly acquires the qualities of the capitalist politician—a savvy that means all things to all men. To the Utopian, or pure and simple political Socialist, accordingly, nothing is more abhorrent than to "give offense." As a consequence, like ostriches in a storm, he shuts his eyes to the Economic Question. Knows nothing of it; wants to know nothing of it. This element had its representatives in the S. L. P. They objected to the S. L. P. posture on Unionism. They tried to remodel the S. L. P. principle. They failed, bolted, and in 1899 joined their kindred on the outside. Thus arose the S. P. It was to rush to victory. Unnecessary to repeat the review made of the S. P. vote at the last election. The setback that the S. P. received in most all industrial centers, beginning with New York City, evidently did not escape Keir Hardie, and he puts his finger upon the fatal spot—the failure of the S. P. to enlist the proletariat, especially the organized.

From the circumstance that the S. P., with its pure and simple political policy, has no prospect, and that the S. L. P., with its combined economic and political policy, makes even a worse showing, as far as votes are concerned, the conclusion would seem warranted that the absolute outlook for Socialism in America is doleful—at least so far as the mind's eye can

see ahead. Such a conclusion would be rash—rash because it fails to take in all the facts in the case.

Dogmatic Socialists incur the error of holding that a certain quantity of capitalism must produce a corresponding quantity of Socialist Movement, and that, seeing the United States furnishes the largest quantity of capitalism, therefore it should also have the largest quantity of Socialist Movement to show. Finding this is not so, the Socialist dogmatist is puzzled, frequently looking bewildered, much as a duck in thunder. As with vegetation, even in the same latitude but different atmospheric conditions, the course of the Socialist Movement is intimately affected by different social atmospheres. The social atmosphere in the United States inevitably raises the delusion of pure and simple political Socialism. The delusion is not one to be argued down. It had to be demonstrated. Had the S. L. P. remained alone in the field the process of the demonstration would have been greatly retarded. Valuable is the service rendered the American Movement by the S. P. It did not mean to be self-sacrificing, yet it obeyed a self-sacrificing behest. By setting up its anti-S. L. P. principle it demonstrated with its own failure the soundness of the S. L. P. For a time the process of demonstration could not choose but retard the Movement. The presence of a party that flew the colors of Socialism yet advocated anti-Socialist tactics which, for the very reason of their being un-Socialistic, chimed in with favorite prejudices and were bound to meet with greater popularity, had necessarily to block the path of progress for the S. L. P. The expectations nursed by S. P. error having suffered shipwreck, the path is cleared—at least it is clearing for more rapid progress.

Aye, indeed, "the future of the Socialist party in America is doleful." So say we all.

'PEACE' AGAIN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WILL NOT BE PUT DOWN.

Committee Is Formed in Washington to See What Can Be Done This Time to Dodge Around the Question—Gompers and Pals Mix in on Matter Along with Capitalists.

Washington, April 11.—A movement was started yesterday to see if another scheme, so many others having proven fruitless, cannot be made to work for "industrial peace," of course, in the interests of the employing classes. The idea is very much the same as the National Civic Federation pursues. It is planned to make the Nobel Foundation serve as a stamping ground in disputes between labor and capital. A committee appointed to bring about this result is composed of Seth Low, Marcus M. Marks, Samuel Gompers and Secretary Nagel, of Commerce and Labor.

This committee will draw up by-laws to be submitted to the full board of the Industrial Peace Committee in October, and if it be found that the board has not now the power to take an active part in settling disputes, such as the right to summon witnesses and compel answers to questions, Congress will be asked to remedy the defect.

Those members of the committee present at the meeting were: Trustees, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Seth Low, Thomas G. Bush, John Mitchell. Industrial Peace Committee: Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation; Marcus M. Marks, New York City; Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury; G. Gunby Jordan, President of the Eagle and Phoenix Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen, Detroit.

The Nobel Foundation is based on the will of Bernard Nobel, engineer, drawn in 1895. A part of his fortune was set aside to furnish prizes yearly for those who had done the most for civilization in five paths of life. The fifth way specified was "to the person who shall have most or best promoted the fraternity of nations and the abol-

ishment or diminution of standing armies and the formation or increase of peace congresses."

This prize in 1906 was awarded to Theodore Roosevelt. It amounted to \$36,724.78. Roosevelt, then President, announced that the best way to apply the prize was to establish in Washington a permanent Industrial Peace Committee.

In pursuance of the purpose Congress in 1907 passed an act forming the Industrial Peace Committee and putting the fund in its hands as trustee. The committee was authorized to hold annual meetings to discuss the industrial situation and also to call special meetings in crises between labor and capital, and to take such other steps as in its discretion will promote the general purposes of the foundation.

The question now has come up whether the committee must confine itself to academic discussions of labor problems and to giving advice to both sides. All members of the committee are satisfied that Roosevelt's idea was for active interference when strikes become imminent.

HARTFORD, CONN., ELECTIONS.

"Wets" Beat "Drys"—Socialist Labor Party Beats S. P.

Hartford, Conn., April 7.—This year's spring election being a by-election, only a few minor officers were to be elected, interest was concentrated upon the "liquor issue."

The Prohibition party had no candidates in the field, but they worked with might and main to make the town "dry." If no one else gained anything by the fight, at least the printers were kept busy, for the Prohibitionists as well as the liquor interest flooded the city with "literature." Of course, the town went "wet," but the "wets" lost 657 votes, as compared with last year, whereas the drys gained 28 votes.

The Socialist parties had put up candidates for counting purposes, and the outcome is quite interesting as regards the vote.

At last year's city election the Socialist party polled 364 votes; at the state election of the same year 701 votes, and yesterday 222 votes. In the same elections the Socialist Labor Party polled 156, 82, 236. The S. L. P. will gradually get back its original vote, for voters are not as ignorant as S. P. spouters seem to believe, and there is a limit to imposition. The Socialist Labor Party has looked

on serenely in the past, for it knew too well that no movement could be carried on by merely shouting, while lacking the most essential thing, namely sound posture and organization.

MEN EAGER TO WORK.

Pastor Nails Lie That Unemployed Are Lazy.

The Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer, rector of the Church du Saint Esprit, in Twenty-seventh street, just west of Fourth avenue, N. Y., is authority for the statement that unemployed who are found in the bread lines will go to work when they get a chance. He has had the experience of some three years in providing work for such men on a large farm of 350 acres in New Jersey. Most of the work on his farm is done and has been done by men who have applied to him for help at the church in Twenty-seventh street. There are a dozen such men on his farm now and there will be more in the summer.

"One of the best things about it," said he, "is that whenever a man has worked on the farm for a time he always wishes to go back."

The rector has recruited his men through a practice of the church. It is the custom there to set aside the balcony of the church for the convenience of men of the street. After the service these men receive enough money to buy a meal. The contributions that are taken up by the church are used in this way. In addition, the church maintains a home for French women who have recently landed in this country. The church itself derives its revenue from real estate which it owns.

ARMY HAS QUOTA.

Hard Times Send Men Enough Into Ranks.

For the first time since the Spanish war the United States Army is recruited up to its full strength in all of its branches, and in every recruiting station in New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey there is displayed on the bulletin boards a notice signed by the Adjutant General of the Army ordering the recruiting officers to confine themselves, until further orders, to the re-enlisting of honorably discharged soldiers.

According to reports the increased enlistment that has brought the army up to its full strength of 77,000 men was due to hard times. But a number of officers, unwilling to give currency to the truth, are advancing other reasons for the full quota of men. They admit that many men undoubtedly fell into the ranks as a result of financial depression, but say that the majority are young men who have gone into the army for a career. It is pointed out, however, that if "careers" were the object, there were men all along who could have joined on this excuse.

Many of the recruits are mechanics, some are engineers, other are from commercial vocations, while a good number are stenographers and shipping clerks, according to a statement made by an officer on duty here.

One notable fact is that in the last fifteen months many applicants had to be rejected because of their failure to conform to the physical tests. Otherwise the ranks would have been completed ere now.

Last September the army was more than twenty-three per cent. short of its authorized enlisted strength, some of the regiments and coast artillery companies being depleted to less than half their legal quota of men. But the increased economic pressure due to the idleness in the Presidential campaign had its effect, and many men were compelled to seek the army as a last resort.

At the present time the recruiting stations are refusing the applications of young men who wish to enlist for the first time. They are carefully looked over, however, and whenever the officers see a man who looks like the making of a good soldier they take his name and address and give him the preference when there is a vacancy.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE.

The Daily People is THE Socialist paper. In addition to the news of the Movement it has many interesting and instructive features; and all for a cent a day. Try it for three months, costs but one dollar.

Daily People, P. O. Box 1576, New York.

UNION HELPS BOSSES

SPOKANE PLUMBERS STRIKE FOR MASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under American Federation of Labor Misleadership Men Are Lined Up Demanding Independent Employers to Join the Bosses' Organization.

Spokane, Wash., April 2.—There are people who are deluded with the idea that the American Federation of Labor is a workingman's organization, that is, they imagine it will improve the conditions of Labor. Anyone, however, who knows anything is aware of the fact that Labor's economic condition can only be bettered by taking from the employers' receipts, reducing his surplus. Here in this city, union labor is at the present time lined up, not to gain something for itself, it is in a fight in behalf of an employers' association. Plumbers are being "pulled off" the jobs of independent firms, the purpose being to force the independents to become members of the Master Plumbers' Association. The union plumbers, under their misleadership, are thus unwisely drawn into a war between interests from whom they can expect nothing but a turn down when they have their own demands to present.

A short time ago the union signed an "agreement" with the masters organization, but it transpires that this document is more favorable to the bosses than the men. In fact, the sum and substance of it means that the workmen must help the bosses to organize a monopoly. There are about 30 of the local plumbing firms which are new members of the Master Plumbers' Association, according to the members of the association. The agreement of time and wages between the union and the association was signed without much discussion on either side.

In discussing this agreement, J. T. Manning, an independent employer, said yesterday morning: "The union has agreed to work for no master plumbers except those belonging to the association, and in return for this all members of the association agree to employ none but plumbers of local union No. 44."

The first strike against these bosses not in the employers' association broke out yesterday morning when the plumbers who are working on the seven-story Carlyle hotel building, on the southwest corner of Post street and Second avenue, were "pulled" by the local plumbers' union.

The plumbers were in the employ of the J. T. Manning Plumbing company, independents. There are now about 18 firms in the city which do not belong to the association. The order of the plumbers' union is said to affect all the firms that are not affiliated. These firms, according to J. T. Manning, whose union men were "pulled" by the plumbers' union yesterday morning, are employing about 25 plumbers at the present time.

J. T. Manning in discussing the "pulling" off of the plumbers from his job said: "The master plumbers have been wanting me to come back into the association, to which I once belonged. I told them I was not in a position to give them an answer. Yesterday morning the agent of the plumbers 'pulled off' my men."

Members of the Master Plumbers' association would not discuss the matter. Members of the plumbers' union were also reticent in regard to the controversy. James Smyth, president of the masters' association, said that he would not discuss the action of the plumbers' union in taking off the men.

FRENCH BUTTON MAKERS' STRIKE.

Meru, France, April 11.—The strike of the button makers of Meru has entered upon large proportions. A number of departmental authorities are hurrying in here and cavalry and gendarmes are being sent on the scene. They may stir up fight.

The trouble arises from a reduction of thirty per cent. in wages, made by the employers, on the ground that the competition of Japan, where mother of pearl is very cheap, made it impossible to continue the old wage scale.

It is only by keeping everlastingly at the work of propaganda that recruits for the Socialist Movement are made. Push the Weekly People, the best means of propaganda.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

ELECTION OUTRAGE NOT PROSECUTED

MICHAEL L. HILTNER, VICTIM OF ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED FRAUD
VAINLY SEEKS JUSTICE.

Voter Put up Stiff Protest When Election Officers Tried to Substitute His Ballot with One Already Prepared—Thugs Attack Him While Police Look on—Public Officials Fail to Prosecute Culprits—Hiltner Now Goes to Governor Hughes as a Final Resort.

Just now, when much talk of pure elections, and direct nominations is being indulged in by public officials from Governor Hughes down, the case of the voter Michael L. Hiltner, becomes of particular interest and furnishes a test of the gentlemen's sincerity who protest pure politics.

Hiltner on election day, November 3, last year, had to put up a stiff protest at the polls to prevent the election clerk from casting a fraudulent ballot in Hiltner's name. For having stopped this swindle, he was assaulted in the election booth, the police refusing to interfere for the citizen. This occurred in the 20th election district of the Third A. D., New York.

Hiltner successfully sought redress from a number of city officials, among them Commissioner of Police Bingham, District Attorney Jerome, the Mayor's office, and Superintendent of Elections Wm. Leary. All to no purpose. In each case Hiltner was referred to some other "department" as having "proper jurisdiction." The upshot of Hiltner's efforts to have debauchers of the ballot brought to justice was that all officials concerned side-stepped their duties. The public authorities have been totally indifferent to this case of attempted election fraud and of successful assault. There is no reason why the same will not occur again, no matter what the pretensions of the ballot "cleansers" are. Hiltner's story as told by himself follows:

"Aware of the speed with which the old party politicians seized upon any opportunity to vote one of their tools on the name of a bona-fide workingman voter, I set out early on November 3 last to cast my ballot. At 7:20 a. m. I stepped into the polling place of the Twentieth Election District of the Third Assembly District.

"I gave my name, signed the book, received the ballot, and went into the booth to mark it.

"On coming out of the booth I noticed that the election inspector who was attending to the box had carefully lying under his hand on top of the box half a dozen ballots in a pile. Not attaching any importance to this fact I gave the inspector my marked ballot.

"Then came in the crooked work. The inspector placed my ballot on the bottom of his surreptitious pile, and in genuine sleight of hand style proceeded to pull another ballot out of the number, which he hurriedly dropped in the box as mine.

"Seeing this, I raised a stiff protest. 'That is not my ballot,' I told him. 'My ballot is there on the pile, under your hand. I'm doing this voting, not you. Right there is my ballot, and I insist upon its being voted.'

"After some abusive language and denials, the burly inspector challenged me to show him my ballot in the stack. I unhesitatingly designated it and pulled it out.

"The inspector still attempted denial, but after a spirited objection on my part he dropped it into the ballot box.

"I then turned to two policemen on duty in the booth at that time, and who had witnessed the whole performance, and addressed them in these words:

"Officers, you see that this man is here for no good. I demand his arrest." "Both officers only laughed, and neither raised a finger to interfere when the Republican and Tammany watchers together, to the cry of 'It's all a mistake,' pushed and shoved me out of the barber shop.

"I stumbled over the step as I was

justed out, and before I could recover my balance someone behind hit me a blow on the base of the skull with some blunt instrument which rendered me senseless for a minute. When I recovered the street was deserted and the policemen smiled on.

"I went to the District Attorney's office on November 11, and explained the outrageous treatment accorded me. I desired that Jerome should press this case of debauching the ballot. I was told by Daniel F. Murphy, of the District Attorney's office, that the department had no jurisdiction in such cases.

"Murphy said I would have to go to the Superintendent of the Election Board, Leary, to bring charges against the inspector who was guilty of wrongdoing. Murphy also said that I would have to go before a Police Magistrate to have the thugs hauled up.

"On November 12 I went to the Election superintendent's department and related my case to Woodward, Leary's assistant. A lawyer named Stevens, connected with the office, was told to take my statement in the form of an affidavit. I was then told to call next day to go over the affidavit and sign it. I reported again November 13 and signed the statement and it was sworn to before a notary public. Then the officials assured me that the case would be vigorously prosecuted and the 'criminals' brought to justice, and that I would be notified of the progress of the case.

"I waited until December 12, and never heard anything from the election superintendent's office. So I decided to go back to their office and find out if the case had been buried. I was told by Woodward that my case was in Lawyer Stevens' hands, and that he would notify me in the near future what was being done.

"From December 14 to December 30 I made daily visits to the Fourth District Court to have a warrant issued. Each day I was informed that no warrants would be issued 'that day.'

"On December 30 I got the chance to state my case to Magistrate Butts, but he refused under any circumstances to issue a warrant unless I secured the names of the offenders.

"Then on January 5, this year, I went to the Mayor's office to see if I couldn't get the Mayor to interest himself in the case of fraud and assault. But the official there whom I told of my case, abruptly said: 'That's not a case for this department, that is for the District Attorney's office. Go there.'

"I asked him what one was to do if he had been to the District Attorney's office and had been put off by that office refusing to take up the case.

"He replied: 'Then go to the Governor, we can't do anything for you here.' 'After the Daily People published my case up to that day and a copy was sent to Superintendent of Elections Wm. Leary, I received the following letter:

State Superintendent of Elections,
47 West 42nd Street,
New York City, Jan. 21, 1909.

Michael L. Hiltner, Esq.,

Sir:—
My attention has been called to a story in the Daily People of January 14, relating to an alleged assault on November 3rd last.

I would thank you to call at this office at your convenience in relation to this matter.

Respectfully,
William Leary,
Superintendent.

"I went to the superintendent's office.

Mr. Leary stated that the first information he had received about the affair was when he had handed to him the Daily People containing the article in question. Leary said he at once set on foot an investigation in his office and found that I had been there before and made an affidavit in the matter. 'But,' said the superintendent, 'this is a matter in which I, as Election Superintendent, have no jurisdiction. My work covers only violations of the election laws. Any misconduct on the part of an election inspector must be brought before the Board of Elections, who appoint the inspectors.'

"I related my case to Leary, and was told that with reference to the assault committed upon me, and also as to the police refusing to arrest the election clerk for trying to vote a different ballot than the one given him, these were matters which fell under the jurisdiction of the Police Department. He suggested that I go to these departments and lodge complaints.

"I again went to Commissioner Bingham's office, and saw the commissioner's secretary. He received me politely and commended my determination to push my case. He said he wished that every one who had a complaint the nature of mine would persist in pressing it. Then election outrages could be put an end to. He assured me that my case would be thoroughly prosecuted. But that has been two months ago now and the matter is pigeon-holed again."

Hiltner now turns to Governor Hughes, to whom he has sent the following communication:

Hon. Chas. E. Hughes,
Governor of New York,
Albany,

Dear Sir:—

I wish to call your urgent attention to an election outrage perpetrated upon me at the last election and for which I have, despite all efforts, failed to secure redress and the assurance that it will not be repeated.

The enclosed clipping of the New York "Daily People" of which issue I send you a marked copy by separate cover, states the details in full.

As you will see, I have exhausted all means open to me to bring the offenders to justice. The public authorities have utterly failed to take up my case. I now, as a last resort, turn the matter over to you. I ask that my appeal shall not be in vain.

Yours respectfully,
Michael L. Hiltner.

SHOES IN FOUR MINUTES.

And Labor Cost Is 35 Cents by Latest Methods.

How long would it take you to make a pair of boots, do you think? You probably had better not begin it, especially if you need them soon. Even a cobbler in the old days, working with his assistant, would spend a day and a half making a pair of boots and the cost would be about \$4.

But now, of course, shoes are made by machinery, and it is astonishing to hear how quickly they are made. It takes just four minutes to make a pair of boots! And the labor cost is about thirty-five cents.

Of course, no one makes the whole boot nowadays. There are a hundred different men making different parts of it, and each one does the same thing over and over again, and each man learns to do his particular work especially well and quickly. And you should see the buttons sewed on! A boy takes the part of the shoes where the buttons are to go and fits it into a machine, throws in a handful of buttons quite carelessly, turns the machine, and in no time out comes the piece of leather with all the buttons exactly in the right place. No wonder some factories turn out 10,000 pairs of shoes in a day, and the shoe worker has to live in a hovel.

PARIS STRIKERS

Postal Employees Gain Notable Victory
All Along the Line—Splendid Discipline Helps.

[Translated from the Berlin Vorwaerts of March 26, by J. Scheuerer.]

Paris, March 23.—The post-office employees have to-day ended their strike. They return victorious to their daily labors. Their energetic action carried out with confidence, enthusiasm and self-restraint, compelled the government to capitulate all along the line.

This success was already assured Sunday, when Barthou and Clemenceau conferred with the delegates of the strikers, practically ignoring Simyan. Surely Clemenceau did not—aye, could not—give a formal promise, that the assistant secretary Simyan would resign, without disavowing the parliament and the cabinet itself which only last Friday wrung from the deputies a vote of confidence for an "energetic" policy. Still, yesterday Clemenceau declared with apparent firmness: "If Mr. Simyan would hand me to-day his resignation, I could not accept it." But just from this "to-day" sounded the willingness to concede everything, except the Canossa of doing public penitence. The strikers, owing to their inexperience in the tactics of the class struggle, after a short wavering which is not surprising, were lenient in this respect, and fortunately did not miss the psychological moment in their action.

Also in the second point which was to decide the fate of their movement they got full satisfaction, namely, the re-employment of all the strikers. There is no victimization. Also in this respect there was no documentary promise with seal and signature, but Clemenceau's words were not less binding because they were garbed in phillistine sentimental verbiage. "Not to mercy—I don't like this word—but to generosity the government is inclined," declares the minister president yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies. And how meek, how permeated with Christian-moral sympathy are the words: "We are all human, and like other human beings we are liable to errors, and therefore inclined to forgive the errors of others." Clemenceau doesn't want the victimization of men who have wives and children at home: "We aren't wild beasts." In order fully to comprehend the humiliation of the ill-fared would-be tyrant one must consider that these words were addressed to officials who had to bear the brunt of Clemenceau's former temperance—because the strikers did not even have him the self-denial to confer with delegates, who were, on account of their economic agitation, victimized, or who had been sentenced for participating in demonstrations in the present movement. But also this bitter cup he meekly put to his lips.

And not only in these two most important points were the strikers victorious. On Monday they found in the "Journal Officiel" an order, gotten up in haste, which practically recognized their demands in reference to advancements and the right of coalition. And their triumph is apparent in every particular. For instance, all soldiers and police had to withdraw from the Post Offices before the strikers returned to work.

Now, how is this brilliant success explainable? Attempts will not be missing—aye, the various sources are doing so now—to ascribe it to the methods of syndicalism. The capitalist and anti-republican papers are beginning to interpret it in this sense, having an interest to show, that the radical Democracy leads to the dissolution of governmental authority and to the "tyranny of the trade unions." But in reality this strike proves only the power of organization, furthered and recognized by the Socialists of all shades.

It was just the specific methods of so-called revolutionary syndicalism from which the strikers, in great self-discipline, abstained. Especially it must be mentioned that the employees of the telegraph administration condemned specifically all acts of "Sabotage" [stealing and individual reprisals peculiar to the slums], and their union went even so far as to offer men to the government for the purpose of repairing the damage done by unknown persons to the telegraph wires. And this discipline contributed much to gain and keep the sympathy for the strikers, by disarming harmful criticism.

It would also be misjudging the situation if one were to overlook the peculiar circumstances which assisted the strikers.

First of all it was not the subordinate officials and employees who began the movement, but officials, who, if not according to their salaries, anyway in social position belonged to the bourgeoisie. Victimization of telegraph officials and telephone girls would have driven the interrelated bourgeoisie and officialdom,—which, since the fusillades of Draveil, has not participated in the smallest movement—to a rage which would not have shrunk from using revolutionary means. The strikers undoubtedly also profited by the attitude of the reactionary press, which demagogically vaunted its aversion to the parliament and parliamentary government.

Bureaucratic guild spirit gained them sympathy in the highest strata of officialdom, and the cockroach bourgeoisie anger over the "15,000 francs men" assured them the sympathy of the small tradesmen though they were greatly insured by the strike. Owsley, the large exploiters, united in the Chamber of Commerce, showed firm and logical bourgeois class-consciousness. But the government felt, in the face of the prevailing sentiment, too weak to go the full length of the oppressor's lust. Finally it must not be forgotten that the strikers put rather sentimental than economic motives to the foreground. It was before all a fight against Simyan and it gave the public an opportunity to get even for the inconveniences and bother it had to swallow year in and out in Post—and especially Telephone—matters.

What will be the lasting gain of the strike? It would be a utopia to consider that through this one precedent the right of coalition of the officials would be respected by all future governments. But the moral impression of the victory is surely calculated to give the organizations of the officials a hitherto unexpected development.

Will closer and lasting relations between the officials, subordinates and workmen be striven for? We hope so. In to-day's meeting which decided the return to work the President of the telephone girls called for three cheers for the proletariat of the postal service. If the consciousness of the officials that they belong to the proletariat takes root, then this result will be the most lasting and important success of the strike.

THE BOIL RIPENING.

Spokane I-Am-A-Bums as Police Spies.

Spokane, Wash., April 3.—Walsh and Wilson, of the I-am-a-Bums, are continually howling "Seab!" "Pinkerton!" "Employment Sharks!" etc., insinuating that the S. L. P. is in sympathy with Pinkertons, etc. That this is the old cry of "Stop thief!" is now proven by themselves.

In one of its straggling issues, the "Bush Temple Bulletin" of February 27, had an article from Walsh in which he tells how the Spokesman-Review (capitalist) was praising him for the WORK HE HAD DONE FOR THE POLICE during the riot of January 18th, and his joy is great in pointing out the attention he is receiving from his masters.

In the Bulletin of March 6th, referring to the riot of February 16th Walsh says: "The chief of police came to the hall the other night and asked that I go out and hold a street meeting and try to cool down that crowd and get them to the hall." The Spokane Industrial Worker of March 25th (the I-am-a-Bum's organ) says: "A bunch of barrel house bums from the Lousava Inn (Rev. Bull's resort) who were drunk and noisy in the vacant lot next to the I. W. W. hall Sunday were taken to jail on the complaint of the union." The fact is, some men who apparently did not intend to pay tribute to Walsh and Wilson, and who were not bothering anybody but just stepped into an alley and took a drink out of a bottle, were arrested on complaint of Wilson.

But there is more.

The Employment Agents' Association has asked the City Council to pass an ordinance to fix a license of \$100 and a bond of \$1,000 for employment offices, so that if men are shipped out where there is no work, they can get back their fee and fare. If this is not trying to squeeze out the small agencies, what is it? Can it be possible that some of the large employment agents had anything to do with the starting of these riots and getting windows broken on purpose to assist the police to have an ordinance declared legal which will stop a good deal of competition and shut off those who are not able to put up the cash? If this ordinance passes the council then the small employment offices are dashed.

Can it be possible that Wilson and Walsh were agents for those large employment offices? During the riots of January 18th and February 16th these large employment offices were not molested at all, although they had caused the most of the trouble by shipping men out where there was no work. Those which caused the least annoyance, the "Red Cross," "Spokane," "Scandinavian-

American," "Lawrence," "Adams" and "Sweitzer" were the ones which suffered. But they are not the smallest of the employment agencies. They are able to pay their license and put up bonds. The riots, evidently incited by the large agencies, were also meant to bring the smaller ones into line. They can stand a little extra expense to have the smallest fry put out of existence which is not able to pay license and put up bonds.

Wilson is always pointing out how the employment agents are taking the judges out for automobile rides. Walsh and Wilson admit that they themselves are working with and assisting the police department. No more need be said on this head.

Who are the agents of the capitalist class to start riots and put a stop to free speech?

Who is it that starts riots to help the city administration to collect licenses and to assist the most prominent employment agents with the object in view of stopping as many as possible from going into the same business?

Who is doing more to accomplish this than J. H. Walsh and James Wilson?

Who are the agents of the capitalists, and who are the Pinkertons in the labor movement in Spokane?

Is any one so blind that he cannot see? Will it be necessary for Walsh to show his credentials and Wilson to produce a "star" before those men can get their eyes opened?

If all those points, to stop speaking on the street, legalize employment offices and putting the small employment agents out of business and above all to inject a wrong conception of industrial unionism into the working class of the northwest can be accomplished by the capitalist class a celebration would be in order with a group of guests of honor, composed of some of the leading citizens from the Chambers of Commerce, the leading Employment Agents, Ex-Chief of Police Rice, J. H. Walsh and the most prominent of all in the center in the person of James Wilson as the star in the performance.

Robert Clausen.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

SYNDICALISTS AND ANTI-MILITARIST WINGS BROUGHT TO DECLARE FOR POLITICAL ACTION.

Translated from "Proletary" (Russian) by J. Kresswell.

The late October, 1908, convention of the United Socialist Party and the General Confederation of Labor in France will undoubtedly serve as the turning point in the history of the French labor movement. The vacillating course and the hesitations from "ministerial," or "opportunistic" Socialism to "revolutionary anarcho-syndicalism" are destined to be relics of past history.

The tactics of the French proletariat are becoming more and more similar to those of Germany, Austria and Scandinavia.

By attacking the "Socialist" Millerand to the Cabinet of the clever and masterful Waldeck-Rousseau, the French bourgeoisie succeeded in temporarily breaking the ranks of the labor organizations. At the head of the General Confederation of Labor at that time, were the reformers of the English trade unionist type, among whom were active adherents of Jaures' theory of the co-operation of classes. Gerard, the then secretary of the Confederation, used to support in the Federation Millerand, who opened wide the treasury of the ministry of Commerce to the labor syndicates. In those days the Confederation used to give banquets in honor of Millerand, and radical municipalities used to give to labor unions free lycées and pecuniary subsidies. Consequently the demoralization of labor organizations became so great that nothing better seemed to remain to the Socialists but to join the anarcho-syndicalists in their conflict with the reformers.

In Bourges the anarcho-syndicalists, thanks to the active co-operation of the Guesdists trade unions, captured temporarily the General Confederation of Labor and became the moving spirit in theory of practice in the French labor movement. The reformers also prepared a field for anarcho-syndicalists. The inability to political action which seized the laboring masses in the rising period of neo-syndicalism, appears only as a just reaction to the excesses of the parliamentary tactics. Only four years have passed since "revolutionary" syndicalism triumphed, yet it is now passing. We fit it ourselves to a short review of the evolution this syndicalism has gone through in this time.

Arming themselves at Bourges with a complete arsenal of revolutionary phrases, our syndicalists imagined that we were on the eve of the grand sunset of the capitalist world. In their inflated imagination the first important strike

became almost the beginning of the Social Revolution. The words, "general strike," became a sacred commandment on their lips. At the Paris Convention of 1901 it was even decided to form a special committee to prepare for such a strike, and the syndicalists were deeply convinced that the day when the working class would go on strike would be the last of the bourgeois regime. Syndicalist agitators taught the workers that high dues, rich union treasuries and numerous syndicates lead to narrow English unionism only, that strikes must always be hastily improvised, and to prepare for them long is unnecessary. The general laboring masses they considered cowardly and apathetic, and they assigned the principal role to an active and energetic minority. These agitators being in most cases at the head of syndicates in embryo always acted with surprising self-assurance, and the unsuccessful outcome of strikes never worried them. Strikes in their eyes always served as "revolutionary gymnastics."

With such views the syndicalists prepared themselves for the first decisive battle, which they were to give to "capital" on the 1st of May, 1906, in order to gain the eight hour day. Their striking and impressive revolutionary proclamations and orations, and the previously raised hue and cry were so great that the French bourgeoisie were momentarily scared. To them it seemed that they were really on the eve of a social catastrophe. The radical ministry of Clemenceau being then in power it concentrated in Paris and in provincial proletarian centers enormous military forces. The French workingmen, without a soul in their union treasuries, without strong syndicates, temporarily influenced by the revolutionary phraseology of the demagogues, stumbled not only over the more perfectly organized capital, but also upon its traditional defender, the government's mobilized army. The result, as should have been expected, was the complete defeat of the workers. A great number of unions became almost wholly demoralized and disbanded. Others lost considerable of their membership. For instance, the union of metal workers in 1906 lost 6,000 out of 14,000 members, i. e., more than a third. The federation of pressmen, whose caution the syndicalists ridiculed and condemned was the only one to carry on a successful struggle. Thanks to an ample treasury and good organization, this union succeeded in gaining the nine-hour day in a considerable part of France. How powerful was the blow delivered to the working class by this inflated first of May move-

ment may be judged from the fact that the number of absolutely successful strikes for this year reached only seven per cent., while in the years 1896-1905, the average for successful strikes was 14 per cent. The Confederation of Labor, which, according to Pouget had 250,000 members in 1902, had at the convention of Amiens in 1906 only 203,000.

Far poorer results were shown from syndicalist practice for the last two years, which even the revolutionary leaders Pouget and Griffuelhes confess. At the Marseilles convention the Confederation had, according to Temporary Secretary Luke, 294,398 members, but this increase of 11,000 is due to the so-called reform unions. Only the railway union, at the head of which is the right wing Jauresist Gerard, increased from 24,000 to 45,000, a gain of 21,000. Next follows the union miners with 30,000, which is under the influence of the moderate Socialists Baly and Corday, and which joined the Confederation on the day following the bloody defeat at Ville Neuve. If we add the textile union with the Guesdists Renard at their head, which increased its ranks for this time with 7,000 members and which follows in general the same line of action as the foregoing unions and as the building trades syndicates, which increased from 4,600 in 1906 to 40,000 in 1908, i. e., an increase of 35,400; it will be evident that these four unions alone should have given an increase of 94,000 to the Confederation. But as the total increase is not over 91,000, it follows that the Confederation in two years of intense propaganda lost 3,000 members.

At the same time the bourgeoisie had not remained idle. During the one year, 1906, the numbers in employers' associations increased from 288,000 to 315,271, a gain of 18 per cent. A more rapid progress is shown by the class-conscious organization of capital in 1907. In the metallurgical, electrical, automobile, glass and chemical industries a series of trusts were formed, almost embracing all the national industries. The league of merchants and storekeepers alone, which was shortly formed to combat the Sunday rest idea, counts 100,000 members. To these well organized forces of capital the Confederation of Labor proposed to give battle with the small undisciplined and provisionless army, composing only twenty-seven per cent of France's working population, (294,000 out of 11,000,000), and only one-third of the organized labor of the land, the total of which reaches 900,000.

The revolutionary syndicalists, who during six years held noisy harangues about a general strike, understood the necessity of large and powerful organizations, when their attempt to call a general strike during the May agitation and the events at Dravell-Vigneux resulted in complete defeat. These events conclusively proved that their practical influence upon organized labor was abso-

lutely null. Pouget, the real head of the revolutionary syndicalists, wrote at the end of June in the "Voice of the People": "Unfortunately, it must be acknowledged that if the idea of the general strike has made great theoretical gains in France, in practice we are behind even the Italian proletariat. The cause of this appears to be the state of illusion of the workers. To the practical syndicalists the lessons of the past have not been in vain, many of them have found out the errors of the past." Griffuelhes, secretary of the Confederation, confessed to the editor of "L'Humanite" that the empty revolutionary phraseology scared away the laboring masses, especially in the provinces, and instilled distrust in the trade unions. He added that what was wanted was less noise and more organization work. Luke, the temporary secretary of the Confederation, wrote still more moderately: "What the proletariat wants is real results, i. e., real reforms. And it has come to the conclusion that for the realization and preservation of such reforms strong organizations are absolutely necessary."

The same evolutionary experience has been made by other "revolutionary" syndicates. They have lost the sarcastic and nagging tone, in which they used to attack contemporary class-conscious proletarian organizations of Western Europe. As a result the majority of the trades union established high membership dues. Their contempt for the necessity of numerous and powerful syndicates has vanished and such hot heads as the secretary of the metal workers' union, Martheim, advises the workers to carefully prepare for each strike and to survey the field of battle before hand. A few ultra-syndicalists still pin their faith to "revolutionary manoeuvres." But from the debates at Marseilles it is clearly seen how quickly the French proletariat is freeing itself from the guardianship of neo-syndicalism.

In those debates no mention was even made of a general strike. The responsibility for the August 3rd events was by all present placed upon the government's shoulders, but if the whole administration of the Confederation hadn't at that moment been behind prison bars, the "prehistoric" tactics of the "revolutionary" syndicalists would have been severely condemned right there and then.

Latopy, another secretary of the metal workers' union and a good "revolutionary" syndicalist, expressed himself thusly: "I would like to know whether we will continue to pass resolutions, which in the future we are unable to carry out or defend. . . . I would that henceforth we shouldn't enter the battlefield for the pleasure and vanity of a few leaders, who themselves remain in the security of their homes." This arrow was intended for the theoreticians and a few of the remaining supporters of syndicalism.

The syndicalists had to beat a retreat.

(Concluded next week.)

He was the first physiologist who put to himself the question: How have the remarkable changes in the numerous breeds of horses and pigeons been brought about? He recognized that organic life extended over more than a hundred million years, and he compared the excavated forms with the diminutive forms of to-day. He found certain similarities and therefore concluded that these ancient animals were akin to the types of to-day. Although Darwin never desired to be a philosopher, he was more of a philosopher than all those who call themselves so. He desired to keep to the empirical method and recognize only what he could prove by thousands of examples.

The most significant problem for him was the origin of man. Lamarck had already tried to answer this question by the transmission theory of descent from animal to man. Lamarck describes the remarkable path of this process of transformation. He also explains the reasoning powers, this highest activity of psychic phenomena. Darwin developed this further, but he feared the general prejudice against animal descent, although he first only hinted at it. This intimation appeared to the German translator so hazardous that he left it out entirely. But after Buechner and Voigt had come forward in Germany, Darwin's work on the descent of man and sexual selection appeared in 1871.

The great general importance of this anthropological work lies in the presentation of the origin of present forms from other forms. The soul is to Darwin not a supernatural thing which lives in the body and then leaves the same, but the sum total of brain activity. To avoid misunderstanding concerning the hated ape descent I would declare: It is absolutely certain that even the most man-like apes were not ancestors of men.

The principal point that concerned Darwin was undoubtedly the unity of the mammal species. All mammals have so many remarkable characteristic qualities in their bodily formations that no one any more doubts their common descent. None less than Goethe had already recognized that. Long has been the dispute as to how far Goethe should be regarded as a forerunner of Darwin.

But this much is certain: That the form theory, as laid down by Goethe 120 years ago, is to be regarded as the immediate forerunner of Lamarck's and of Darwin's theory. Goethe likewise includes man in his development.

That clear monistic world conception is the basis on which Goethe's most beautiful creations rest. It is the atheistic religion as taught centuries ago by Giordano Bruno in Italy and Spinoza in Holland, and which to-day, through the empirical method, has been confirmed.

Lamarck, Darwin and Goethe have in common deep and profound thoughts, the great and harmonious law of evolution which reigns throughout nature and which includes man was apparent to each of them. Through the recognition of this teaching we learn to understand what is spirit. We are freed from the errors and prejudices of the traditional dualistic world conception. Copernicus destroyed the error that the earth was the center of the universe, Darwin destroyed the dogma that man is the predestined center of life upon earth.

After the stormy applause subsided Haackel again took the floor to tell his own role in the battle for the acceptance of Darwinism. His parting words were: "A day before yesterday, when I delivered my last academic lecture, so much affection and gratitude on the part of my pupils was bestowed upon me that I can only say my modest services are by far overestimated. I am only one of the epigones who have followed in the footsteps of our great heroes, Goethe, Lamarck and Darwin, and in the half century of my activity as a natural scientist I have presented to my students that which I recognized as true. I know that, as a human being, I am liable to errors, but when to-day I look back over this long period of a fastidious and combative life, I can close with a certain satisfaction. The fundamental thoughts of our leaders are, by the latest investigations, raised to such soundness that they, I believe, can never be destroyed.—From the German, for The People."

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All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

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LAMARCK AND DARWIN

HAECKEL POINTS OUT WHERE THE ONE FAILED TO WIN RECOGNITION AND THE OTHER SUCCEEDED.

Ernest Haeckel, the first and most conspicuous champion of Darwinism in Germany, spoke Friday, February 12, at the Darwin celebration at the People's House in Jena. Besides being a speech on the Darwin centenary, it was a farewell address to public life, Haeckel having already resigned his professorship and thought of ending his public activity. The words of this most prominent teacher and popularizer of Darwinism deserve our attention, even if we do not in all points agree with him. Haeckel spoke as follows:

The celebration which brings us here to-day is assembling others in other parts of the scientific world. In all parts of our globe, scientific societies, natural scientists and friends of enlightenment are gathered to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of Charles Darwin. No other great spirit, during the second half of last century, has contributed to the enlightenment of humanity as much as Charles Darwin. When, in the year 1859, he published his epoch-making work, "The Origin of Species," he had already passed his fiftieth birthday. So fruitful were the twenty years of his thought and investigation that in a short time their influence asserted itself.

The basic thought of the theory of natural development of all forms of life was by no means new. Already fifty years before Jean Lamarck had presented it in a clear and wonderful form. But this courageous attempt was ahead of its time, and his contemporary natural scientists had soon forgotten it. Only during the last thirty years has Lamarck's work received deserved recognition. Lately, even an extra-school of Lamarckism has been formed, which desires to crowd Darwinism into the background. Therefore, to-day our view must be focused, above all, on these great leaders. Wherein does the great reform work of Lamarck and Darwin consist, and in what does it differ?

The principal service which the La-

marck-Darwinian theory renders is the final solving of the great question of creation. How did the animals and plants, which inhabit our earth, come into the world? Whence did man himself, the most perfect of organic beings, come from? As long as man has existed, attempts have been made to solve this question. First, the thesis of creation through a god was put forth, who had designed a special plan of creation and executed it in an appropriate manner. Sometimes this god appears in the form of a poet, sometimes in the form of a mechanical engineer, who works with great skill and finally blows into his machines the life-giving substance. That peculiar myth of creation has also found its way into science, especially through Linnaeus, who put forth the thesis that there are as many species of animals and plants as have been created by God. Even in antiquity it had been attempted to explain the earth by natural development. But these germs were suppressed through the diffusion of dualism, which was preached on one side by Plato, and on the other by Christianity. This dualism maintained itself to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Lamarck was the first who fought this conception; he created the transformation theory. As the most important factors in this transformation process, he named adaptation and heredity. Lamarck did not except man from this process. He recognized the natural unity of the great vertebrates and first presented the four classes: Fishes, amphibians, birds, and mammals. At that time already Lamarck said that through transformation man has become the highest mammal. This foundation pillar of our modern theory of evolution shattered the old myth of creation. But it was fought so energetically by accepted authorities that it was pretty nearly forgotten. When fifty years later Darwin took it up anew, although proceeding from other viewpoints, the whole theory of descent appeared as

new, and was called in short "Darwinism."

The apparent opposites between the failure of Lamarck and the great success of Darwin explain themselves through the brilliant progress which natural science has made, and also through the numerous discoveries on the field of physiology. Besides, Darwinism filled in the wide spaces which Lamarck had left open.

Darwin advanced the theory of selection, and solved the great riddle of the mechanical formation and adaptability of the organisms. He explained that nature regulates itself without a creator. It was his labors that presented a clear and harmonious world-picture. He gave the natural causes for the wonderful phenomena of daily life, and he proved the omnipotence of natural laws in contradistinction to the old mystic conception of a personal creator. What was long known in astronomy and geology he proved in natural science.

Lamarck and Darwin were self-educated men; by observing nature directly they arrived at their conclusions. Lamarck ascertained first the difference between the vertebrates and invertebrates. At the investigations of thousands of plants and animals he found that everywhere there existed internal relationship. He compared also the skeletons of old animals, and arrived at the conclusion that they must be ancestors of present-day organisms. But he was unable to force recognition of his teachings.

Darwin proceeded differently. On his journey of exploration through South America, Darwin could, in strange regions, carry on extensive journeys of study. After his return from this world trip, his work "The Origin of Species," appeared. Lamarck had tried the solution by the deductive process; Darwin used the inductive. Darwin for years studied transformation which men brought about with domestic animals and with plants. Thus by artificial means he learned natural selection.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909.

The times of that superstition which
attributed revolutions to the ill-will of
a few agitators have long passed away.
Everyone knows nowadays that where
ever there is a revolutionary convulsion,
there must be some social want
in the background, which is prevented,
by out-worn institutions, from satisfying
itself. The want may not yet be
felt as strongly, as generally, as might
be, but it is there, and it is only a matter
of time before it will burst its fetters.

—KARL MARX.

THE PARISIAN POSTAL STRIKE.

European exchanges, freshly arrived,
are all full of information upon the re-
cent strike of the Parisian Postal em-
ployees. The one that summarizes the
event completely is the Berlin "Vor-
waerts" in a letter of its correspondent
from Paris. The letter will be found in
English in this issue. Indeed, it was an
event—a great event.

The facts, the essential ones in the
case, are these: The Postal and Tele-
graphic employees are under civil service
rules. This notwithstanding, promotions
and other good things had been falling
more and more under the influence of the
politicians in the parliament. As these
dictated or wire-pulled, operatives were
in increasing numbers appointed, pro-
moted, or depressed. The head of the
offending was Syman, the cabinet postal
arm. Against this abuse the employees
organized and struck. The Government
felt instinctively what that meant; even
if the strikers were not themselves, or
all of them, aware thereof. It meant the
forging of a link connecting the economic
organizations of the employees of private
employers with the employees of the
State employer. Seeing that the Social-
ist affluents inspired both organizations,
the event meant to the political Govern-
ment that which, to an army in the field,
the junction of two opposing armies por-
tends. Translated into the language of
sociology, the event was a whistle of ap-
proaching revolutionary gale. All this
the French capitalist Government felt
instinctively. It felt it as in-
stinctively as our own capitalist
Government in Washington feels in-
stinctively irritated at the organiza-
tions of its own employees, and at the
activity manifested by the leaders of
these. What is done regularly here, as
Roosevelt (our chief of Cabinet) did
more than once, to wit, speedily dis-
miss by speedy dismissal of the active
leader virtually for "treason," could not
be done by Clemenceau, the chief of the
French Cabinet. The Government at
first frowned; it was a bluff. It then
temperized; and finally, covering itself
with a cloud of words, capitulated.
Syman has to resign. The soldiers em-
ployed as scabs were ordered away and
sited out. The strikers, marching four
abreast, their Union cards pinned on
their breasts, resumed their places. All
this—meetings, discussions with the Gov-
ernment, processions, etc.—taking place
under the loud plaudits of Socialists in
and out of Parliament, and every step
managed with denunciation of "sabotage"
(the slum practices of individual theft
and crime), together with a degree of
self-restraint that spoke volumes for the
self-imposed discipline of the men, and
for the level-headedness of the leaders,
contributed mightily to impress the Gov-
ernment, the world.

It is not merely by reason of these fea-
tures that the Parisian Postal strike
assumes rank as an event. It assumes
rank as an event especially by
reason of two terms that it gave birth
to, rather, prominence to—and both of
which flume its essence.

The two terms are—la République
Syndicale (the Trades Union, or the
Economically Organized Republic) and
the Etat Patron (the Employers State).
The oncoming Socialist Republic does
not carry in its folds a Govern-
ment by Socialists in the shoes of the
capitalist politicians of present names

who now occupy the seats. The Socialist
State is a government constructed of the
representatives of the Unions (syndicates)
of all the directly or indirectly productive,
or useful service occupations. Such a State
is an industrial Republic, a République
Syndicale. The reverse of this spells the
overthrow of the existing and opposite
composition of government implied in the
term Political Government, or Political
State, and referred to contemptuously
during the Parisian strike as the
Etat Patron. The two terms ring with
the well-tuned treble of Revolution.

No wonder the Parisian Postal strike
is electrifying the European Socialist
Movement. May it also electrify the
American—with shame for its backward-
ness, with ardor to leap to the leading
place that its opportunities devolve upon
it the duty to assume.

A PAINTING ON THE TARIFF.

The sentimental free trade Democrats
in Congress—there are sentimentalists
even among capitalist politicians—who
are grieving beyond measure at the de-
fections from the ranks of their party in
favor of a protective tariff for some in-
dustry or other in their own districts,
should study a certain picture, copies of
which are frequently seen, and also
"look behind" the picture, study all
that the picture tells.

It is a great picture. It represents
Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor" dictating
at Versailles the conditions for peace
with France to the French Commission-
ers Jules Favre and Adolphe Thiers. The
Chancellor looks all iron. Favre leans
with dismay towards Thiers. Thiers
himself seems crushed, buried in a large
arm-chair. But that is only one side of
the picture.

Now let us look behind the picture,
and around it.

Adolphe Thiers, together with his par-
ticular coterie, was interested in the
textile industries located in the North of
France. The textile industries located
in Elsass and Lorraine were serious com-
petitors with their northern France fel-
low weaving concerns. In the competi-
tion the one cut the other's throat. The
competition hurt the pockets of Thiers
and his coterie. The "Iron Chancellor"
demanded the annexation to Germany of
the very districts that were crowding the
Thiers textile concerns. Was this a
blow to crush Thiers? Not at all. The
Thiers, buried in the large arm-chair in
the picture, and looking far away, was
figuring mentally what a boon the Iron
Chancellor's demand was to him and his
coterie. With the textile industries of
Elsass and Lorraine under a foreign flag
they ceased to be competitors with the
Thiers establishment. The tariff wall
could be raised against them. Done!—
and big were the profits derived by the
Thiersites.

There is no such thing as principle;
there is no such thing as patriotism to
the level-headed capitalist and his poli-
ticians. The Thiers factories' stock shot
up. That was worth the dismemberment
of France to him. The "sublime prin-
ciple" of free exchange can go to the dogs
at any moment if the free trader has an
industry from which a tariff promises to
draw larger revenues. The "patriotic
principle" of protection vanishes like
vapor at any moment if the protection-
ist is interested in an industry from
which free trade promises to yield him
a larger swag.

The picture in question should be
studied—likewise the economics that
hang thereby.

THE PERMANENCE OF NIGHT-RIDERISM.

In Tennessee six men—or was it
nine?—were recently convicted of mur-
der for "Night-Riding" performances;
and loud was the shout that went up
North and South at the "vindication of
Law and Order." Especially loud was
the North. It congratulated the South
upon entering upon Northern ways.

The shouting has barely died out
when news comes from Indiana, a
Northern State, that "renters of land
in the State are notifying landlords that
they will not work land on shares this
season and investigation shows that
many of them have been notified that if
they till land for less than two-thirds of
the crop their crops will be destroyed."

Impurity in the blood is not removed
by chasing pimples; neither is a house
cleansed by sweeping the dust into corners.

Night Riders in the South may be con-
victed, hanged and quartered, yet Night-
Riding will crop up South and North so
long as the cause of the pimple remains.

So long as the national house that we
inhabit has the dust swept from one
place only to be kept in corners, the dust
will respread from the corners and re-
soil the domicile.

tion for the abolition of Night-Rider-
ism—Socialism—is knocking at our
doors, and ready to supplant the Social
system that makes Night-Riderism in-
evitable. Yet the Night-Riderist social
system braces itself against, and keeps
the door shut.

And it will continue to keep that door
shut so long as allowed. The combina-
tion of Ignorance, Perverseness and
Felonv that bars the passage will never
yield but to the combined musketry of
the Socialist ballot backed by the Social-
ist Army of Occupation—the industrially
organized productive and otherwise use-
ful labor of the land.

TAKING VAN CLEAVE AT HIS WORD.

A more indignant man there would
not be in forty states than Mr. J. W.
Van Cleave, of Buck Stove notoriety,
were the workers to take him at his
word.

While busy in New Orleans on the
30th of last month directing industry in
his St. Louis shops by telepathy, Van
Cleave paused a moment to say:

"The workers of the country, have
no more right than has capital to put
a premium on dishonesty and a penalty
on energy."

"No more right than capital"? How
much right then has capital in this par-
ticular direction?

First, as to putting a premium on
dishonesty.

To take but one out of fifty instances
revealed in the present tariff debate in
Congress, a Mr. Rogers, president of four
lumber companies which between them
monopolize the lumber trade of North
Dakota, came before the Ways and
Means Committee of the House while it
was in session on the tariff bill before the
opening of Congress, and begged for a
reduction in the duty on lumber, on the
plea that the consumer would reap the
benefit thereof. On the 27th, three days
before Van Cleave opened his mouth in
New Orleans, this Rogers was shown on
the floor of the House to be buying lum-
ber at from \$5 to \$8 per thousand less
than he was a year and a half ago, and to
be selling it at exactly the same price.
Rather like putting a premium on dis-
honesty, is it not?

And now as to the penalty on energy.
The recent survey of the Pittsburgh in-
dustrial field revealed how the steel
workers were jacked up to ever higher
speed and overwork. A certain month is
set aside for a record. Every known
obstacle is removed. Every pound of
steam is crowded on, day and night, week
in, week out, for the month. The new
record is attained, let the cost be what
it may to the men. Then the word is
past around that what they did that
month they are expected to do every
month, or else—discharge. And so it
goes till time for another "record month"
comes round. Something like putting a
penalty on energy, this is, is it not?

Evidently, if the workers were to take
Van Cleave at his word, and assume it
as his right to reward dishonesty and
penalize energy "as much as capital
does," Mr. Van Cleave and his crew would
talk platitudes on the other side of their
faces. However, the worthies need have
no fear. Labor will leave to them the
rewarding of dishonesty; and the punish-
ing of industry—until it gets ready to
sweep them and their practices into the
ash bin.

REVOLUTION DE FACTO.

An unprecedented blizzard that
thwarted all the display plans for the
inauguration ceremonies at Washington
immediately resulted in a crop of pro-
posed amendments to the Constitution,
looking to the prevention of similar
disappointments in the future to rev-
ellers in ostentation and parade. While
this strain for "improvement" is pulsat-
ing strongly, the Constitution is being
deliberately violated and thereby
amended in a vital respect and in un-
constitutional manner, and yet not a
whisper is heard in opposition.

The Constitution provides that "all
bills for raising revenue shall originate
in the House of Representatives." There
was, there is a reason for this. The
conformation of the Senate is essen-
tially un-democratic. Its history;
the reason for its existence; the length,
aye, the continuity of its life—all com-
bine to remove the Senate from close
contact with the people. For these rea-
sons that body was not held the proper
one to be vested with the power to
originate bills for raising revenue. The
power was vested deliberately in the
House, the branch of two short years'
life, hence presumably in direct touch
with and directly amenable to, the tax
payer, from whose pockets the revenue
was to come. Of course, the Senate
being a part of Congress, the legislative
body, it was given a say in such matters.
While vesting in the House the power
to originate revenue bills, the Constitu-
tion allowed the Senate "to propose or
concur with amendments" on these, "as
on other bills." Obviously, the act of
"amending" by wholly recasting is an-
other thing. It is this very thing that
the Senate is now doing with the Tariff
Bill.

The House, where such a bill must origi-

inate, has not yet (April 8) passed the new
tariff bill. It is discussing the sched-
ules. How the bill will come out of the
House no one does, or can know. This
notwithstanding, with no bill passed by
the House and now before it for consid-
eration and possible "amendment," the
Senate Finance Committee is holding
sessions, giving private hearings to rep-
resentatives of private interests, and
drafting a new bill, which Standard Oil
father-in-law, Senator Aldrich of Rhode
Island, calmly, coolly, yet most revolu-
tionarily, announces "will be ready by
the time the House has passed its bill."

In form the Constitution exists; in
essence it exists no longer. Whatever
is unessential about it is revered with
the suspicious reverence that bigots,
who violate every law divine and hu-
man, ever bestow upon the outside of
the platter. An amendment of so un-
essential a thing as Inauguration Day
is to be gone about reverently in con-
stitutional manner. An amendment that
centers legislative power in the few
members of a committee of one branch
of Congress—and that branch the Sen-
ate—upon so vital a thing as the raising
of revenue, and which thereby effects a
revolution—such an amendment is
adopted de facto, by practice, rough-
shoddedly.

THE PANIC IN GERMANY.

In Spite of It, Capitalists Make Eleven
Per Cent. "Profits."

Berlin, April 9.—Taking the returns
of the joint stock companies of Ger-
many on the results of their business
during 1908 as the best available data
to sum up the economic movement in
the empire, and measure the extent to
which it has been affected by the crisis
at the close of 1907, it is seen that the
German capitalist class made big divi-
dends in spite of the crash.

The annual reports of these com-
panies are collected by the central
registry office in Berlin, which has is-
sued a statistical summary, covering
the business done by 4,731 corpora-
tions. These latter have furnished
complete statements on the profit or
loss of the year's transactions. A con-
siderable number of other companies
applied imperfect or inadequate data.
It is to be noted that the business
years of most corporations do not cor-
respond with the calendar year. The
reports cover periods of twelve months
terminating at some date in 1908.

The 4,731 corporations in question
have a total capital of \$3,198,700,000.
Of this number, 626 companies, with
a capital of \$165,726,000, reported
losses amounting in the aggregate to
\$27,112,000, or 16.4 per cent. on the
capital. The remaining 4,105 com-
panies, with a total capital of \$3,032,-
974,000, reported net profits amounting
to \$397,460,000, or 13.1 per cent. on the
capital.

After balancing profits and losses
the net return on the capital of the
4,731 companies for 1908 was 11.58 per
cent. For the preceding year it was
12.01 per cent.

SEVEN MINERS MORE.

Windber, Pa., April 10.—Again seven
miners were killed, several slightly in-
jured, and may had narrow escapes by
a premature explosion of dynamite in
mine No. 37 of the Berwind-White
Coal Company, one-half mile from here,
last evening.

Early to-day the dead had been recov-
ered and, according to the mine inspec-
tor, Blower, of the Sixth District, there
are no more victims in the workings.

The dead are: Michael Gibson, Wil-
liam Gibson, his son; Stephen Nemis,
Arthur Custer, and three unknown men,
recorded only by number.

THE HIRED BRAIN.

A man there was who would fain be
great
And with men of minds stand pat;
So he started him out on a quiet hunt.
And he rented a brain, with a mental
stunt,
And this great man lived in a brown-
stone front,
And his brains lived up in a flat.

He worked this brain both early and
late,
And its thought through the wide
world spread,
He allowed it a little a week for pay—
'Twas as little as possible, by the
way—
And this great man dined in a grand
cave,
And his brains thanked God for bread.

But it chanced one day that the hand
of fate
Cut both from this sphere mundane,
And this great man's funeral cortege
swept
The streets for a mile, and a nation
wept.

And they planted a monument where
he slept—
And the county buried his brain.

—Miles N. Williams.

"SALARIES" AND "WAGES"

There is no great economic subject—
whether financial, tariff or otherwise—
that comes up in Congress without its
acting like a plow, throwing up untold
economic issues. It is so again with the
tariff now under discussion in Congress.
The People has, since the discussion
arose, considered a number of these is-
sues—indeed, the only practical benefit
to be derived by the Socialist Movement
from the consideration of the laws pro-
posed by capitalism. Among these spe-
cial economic issues, or points, on which
much confusion exists and clearness
should prevail, is that of "salaries" and
"wages."

The tariff reformers in Congress, to-
gether with their echoes or prompters
out of Congress, ever join the words
"salaries" and "wages" using them as
invertible terms. It is the burden of the
tariff reformer's song that the "receivers
of salaries and wages" are the con-
sumers most deeply interested in a low
tariff. It is quite certain that many a
one who uses such a phrase knows he is
juggling with words. It is equally cer-
tain, however, that many more do not.
The cultivated ignorance in the capitalist
class is extensive and deep enough to
free many of its loudest shouters of the
stigma of deliberate deception.

"Salary" is one thing; "wages" an-
other. The salary-receiver belongs un-
der a category that is radically different
from the category under which the wage-
receiver belongs.

There may be small salary-receivers,
while there are large salary-receivers,
receiving as large as \$25,000, \$50,000,
\$100,000. On the other hand, wages may
be more or less, but never rise above a
certain maximum, which, under the best
circumstances, is small. The crass differ-
ence in the sizes of possible salaries and
of possible wage points to the radical
cause of the difference between their
respective receivers.

The salary-receiver does not collect his
price; the wage receiver does. The salary
collected by the salary-receiver is not
determined in a market—it is
determined by "pull." The wages col-
lected by the wage-receiver is determined
in a market—the labor market. In
other words, the salary-receiver is not
a merchandise; the wage-receiver is.

The economic conclusions that follow
from this difference, in so far as they
bear upon the tariff, are weighty:—

Seeing that the salary-receiver is not
a merchandise, bought and sold in any
market, and that "pull" is the deter-
mining factor in his earnings, it follows
that the lower the price of his neces-
saries of life, the larger must be the
amount left over for him to expend in
other directions; and, contrariwise,
the higher the price of his necessities of life,
all the less can he preserve for other
purposes.

Seeing, on the other hand, that the
wage-receiver is a merchandise, bought
and sold in a market, it follows that his
wages are his price in the market. Price
is determined by supply and demand.
Seeing that the supply and the demand
for him is the determining factor of his
earnings, it follows that, let the price
of his necessities of life be high or low,
it does not determine his affluence. Be
prices high as they may, if the supply
of the wage-receiver in the labor market
falls below the demand, then (unless the
capitalist class is sufficiently organized to
bayonet or club him into working
cheaply, as is done now in Congo and
often among us in rural districts.)—then
his earnings will go up; be prices low
as they may, if the supply of the wage-
receiver is above the demand, down will
go his earnings. And vice-versa.

Obviously, it is juggling with words to
bracket "salaries" and "wages," and de-
clare the two suffer equally from a high
tariff, and are equally relieved by a low
one. The jugglery with the two terms,
now going on in Congress is a favorite
one, apart from tariff discussions, with
the class of railroad and other Directors
and capitalist magnates. Intent upon
blurring the class lines, and thereby
spreading confusion, these gentlemen are
frequently heard, on the one hand, call-
ing themselves "wage earners" and their
\$20,000—\$50,000 and even higher salaries
"wages," and, on the other hand, calling
the wages of their proletarian clerks
"salaries."

"Salaries" are that portion of the
wealth plundered from Labor, that the
plunderer bestows upon himself and his
menial plunderers for the purpose of re-
ducing, on paper, the amount of the ac-
tual plunder, making it appear not quite
as large as it actually is, and at the same
time decorating himself and his sub-
altern beneficiaries with a bogus badge
of useful service.

"Wages" are the price that the wage
earner collects for his merchandise labor-
power, in the labor-market, where he is
sold and bought for a pittance of his own
product.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

DANISH ELECTIONS

Facts About the Recent Municipal Vote
—Woman Suffrage, Contrary to "N.
Y. Call's" Claims, Did Not Aid So-
cialists.

By Axel Staal, Jersey City Heights.

The municipal elections held on
March 12, 1909, gave the Danish wom-
en their first opportunity to vote.
The year previous a measure was
passed by both legislative houses giv-
ing all unmarried women over twenty-
five years of age and the married wom-
en of the same age, whose husbands
were assessed as earning an income
of 1,000 kr. (\$275), the right to vote
and to be candidates at municipal elec-
tions. It was also decreed that the
basis of representation of the different
parties should be decided according to
the proportion of votes received by the
parties.

The elections took place, and a couple
of days later the press despatches an-
nounced that seven women were
elected in Copenhagen. Nothing fur-
ther appeared until I saw the following
report in "The N. Y. Call" of March 25:

VICTORY IN DENMARK.

Women Voters Help Socialists Increase
Strength in Copenhagen.
(Special to The Call.)

Copenhagen, March 25.—The results
of the recent municipal election here
have shown that the main effect of giv-
ing women the ballot has been to in-
crease the strength of the Socialists
in the City Council.

There were a number of women can-
didates and several of them were elec-
ted. The Council now stands as fol-
lows: 20 Socialists, 2 of them women;
16 Conservatives, 2 of them women;
5 Radicals, 2 of them women; and one
Independent woman member.

While the figures given in this report
are correct, there is no truth in the
comment on them. The Socialists of
Copenhagen lost the majority that they
had for twelve years in the City Coun-
cil.

I just received newspapers from
Denmark, and they all state that the
Socialists are now put, for four years
at least, in the minority, and that the
Socialist leader, Borgbjerg's words:
"We will have the Red Flag waving
over Copenhagen City Hall," will have
to wait for their fulfillment four years,
if not more.

Before election the representation was:
20 pure Socialists, 15 Radicals,
elected on the Socialist ticket, or to
put it into "Americane," S. P. tainted,
and 7 Anti-Socialists. Only two tickets
were in the field on election day, the
Socialist and the Anti-Socialist.

Now the figures are: 20 pure Social-
ists, 5 Radicals, who are elected on
their own ticket; 16 Conservatives, and
1 Prohibitionist. Four tickets were in
the field; 20 Socialist against 22 Anti-
Socialists (allied bourgeois tickets), is
the result. Not a very notable victory
at all.

Did the principles of Socialism suffer
a defeat? No. The Socialists did not
lose their former supporters, and
they have still twenty men to rep-
resent them in the Council.

The new votes, the votes of the wom-
en, turned this election. Where for-
merly the Socialists, with only two
tickets in the field, obtained a clear
majority, they now did not now obtain
a majority, despite the fact that the
capitalists split up into three factions,
which might have made votes for one
of the tickets unproductive of result
owing to proportional representation.
If this system had not been the legal
one, the capitalists, with their three
tickets combined, could have taken
every seat in the Council. They polled
30,474 votes against 44,845 for the
Socialists. What a "victory" that
would have been!

The women turned out in full force.
In the election districts the increase
in voters varied from 89 to 112 per cent.
All over the country the results were
disastrous to Socialist representation.
In about 100 minor cities, of which I
have news, only one remains in con-
trol of Socialists, while formerly half
a dozen or more were clearly ours.
More "victory!"

On March 29 I visited "The Call" of-
fice to find out what correspondent
furnished them with their news. From
one of the editors I learned that the
"Special to The Call" was simply taken
from the Berlin "Vorwaerts." The
Chicago Daily Socialist also had some
news of this "victory." I then laid
another little clipping before Mr. Smith,
but he informed me that this clipping
belonged to Mrs. Stokes' department.
I did not go to give explanation, so I
left, after briefly informing the editor
that the news was very misleading.

On March 26 "The Call" printed the



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What do you
think I heard a Socialist speaker say the
other day?

UNCLE SAM—If he was a Socialist
speaker you must have heard something
sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked non-
sense. What he said was downright
treasonable to the Revolution of our
Fathers!

U. S.—That's stiff. What did he
say?

B. J.—Now, then, that Socialist said
that we workmen were nothing but
merchandise, like shoes, stockings,
pork or beef. If that is not insulting,
I don't know what it is; if that is not
denying the Revolution, what is it?

U. S.—Well, I don't know what all
you mean by that Revolution. I DO
know, however, that a thing may have
been done, and yet, after a while it
is all undone again. A Revolution, our
fathers' Revolution, may have been
successful in setting us free; but it
doesn't follow from that that we may
not have been subsequently re-enslaved
and turned into merchandise. If this did
happen, it would be no treason to say
so; on the contrary, it would be folly,
mischievous folly, to deny it.

B. J.—Well, that's true, too. But we
have not been re-enslaved, or turned
into merchandise.

U. S. looks at him steadily.

B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved?

U. S.—Let's reason together. You
read the papers, don't you?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Did you ever come, in their
columns, across the expression, "The
millionaire market"?

B. J. (amused)—Why, no!

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THEY SUPPORT THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$1.50 for the Operating Fund from the Marxian Club here for the month of March. It is certainly cheering to see the way in which members have responded to calls for funds for The People.

There are good prospects for sending in more subscriptions soon. I hope that subs will be sent in at number to put The People where it should be.

R. F. Southwick.
Ogden, Utah, March 31.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find \$1 to help along many like myself through the medium of good reading. I am sorry I cannot send more.

Jas. A. Neary.
Salem, Mass., April 4.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$2.00. I hope I am not the last one making a donation to the Operating Fund. Many ways to push the propaganda, open to others, are closed to me; but I assure you that I am trying to do good as much as I can.

Hermann Schoenfeldt.
Dubuque, Ia., April 4.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed \$3 for the Operating Fund. As to getting readers, I cannot promise even one at present as this place is only a railroad junction. The few I do meet have the craziest notions about Socialism. My boss thinks that Socialists ought to be dynamited. I did meet an S. P. man and I gave him several copies of the Weekly People.

A. Purusen.
Umatilla, Ore., April 5.

S. P. ELECTS CANDIDATES ON FUSION TICKETS IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party here had two of its candidates elected on fusion tickets at the municipal election on April 6. One of these men, Owen Miller, was a nominee on three tickets, the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist party ticket. The other man was Emil Simon. He was only a Republican and an S. P. man. Enclosed is a specimen official ballot proving that these men were candidates on the tickets named.

Henry J. Poelling.
St. Louis, Mo., April 7.

[The enclosure is in this office for inspection.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

EASY METHOD TO SECURE SUE BOOKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Assembly District organization, S. L. P., at its last meeting decided on a plan to enable any of its members who do not already possess that masterpiece of Eugene Sue's, "The Mysteries of the People," to obtain it.

We have chosen a member who will act as our agent to obtain names and addresses of those who are willing to subscribe for a set of the books. The agent, upon receipt of the first payment, will have the books delivered at following meeting. The books of the set so far issued number ten volumes. The amount of payment is small: twenty-five cents per week.

The new books, as issued, will be immediately supplied, and the payments continued until the set is paid for, the organization paying the Labor News Co. for the books and the member being responsible to his district. As the weekly payment is quite low we expect great success in disposing of this valuable work, and hope to extend the same plan to cover other standard works which are of value for study by Socialists. Our members can thus possess, by very little effort, very desirable literature through this systematic plan.

We have an able agent in Comrade F. Machauer, and hope that other subdivisions of the Party will give us a race in disposing of sets of Sue's great work.

Charles C. Crawford, Secretary.
New York, April 6.

LITHOGRAPHERS GROING IN THE DARK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Organize! Organize! is the shibboleth again being dinned into the ears of the workers in the lithographic industry. The old craft unions were thoroughly demoralized in the recent strike, but their leaders think that the spring season, which revives apparently dead things, will work a miracle in their behalf. Then there is another set, calling themselves the International Union of Lithographic Workmen, who are appealing to the workers to organize along the lines of Industrial Unionism. These have issued a circular, which starts out bravely enough but winds up with raising the fetch of an all-embracing union label as a shield for the workers. They also say that they are striving to "bring industrial peace, fair working conditions and wages... happiness and contentment" into the lives of all lithographic workmen. The "industrial union" circular is six pages, one page at fistcuffs with another. The whole thing looks fishy.

All of the workers in the trade, craft and would-be industrialists, are actively agitating for a higher tariff on lithographic productions:

The International Union of Lithographic Workmen, who appear to be so anxious to organize the trade industrially, are debating the question of postponing their convention which was called for the first week of next June. These "industrialists" had recently, as a special order of business, the adoption of a Union Label "to distinguish the product of our members."

The secretary holds that "an organization is as strong as the men are that are elected to office." He failed to add, and as strong as the clearness of the members upon the objects of the organization. So far as their literature shows these men have in mind a sort of glorified old style union as industrialism.

New York, April 5.

OF COURSE IT WASN'T PUBLISHED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When Hetty Green announced that her daughter, Sylvia, would have an income of \$5,000 a day, the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" offered prizes to the persons giving the best use to which they would put a \$5,000 a day income. Enclosed is a copy of a letter I sent, but it was not published.

H. D. Froehlich.
St. Louis, Mo., April 6.

(Enclosure.)

To the Editor of the "Post-Dispatch,"

Dear Sir:—If I had an income of \$5,000 a day, I would, in the first place, know that the money was not the product of my own labor, because no one can produce by his own labor \$5,000 a day. If I had not produced that \$5,000, others had, then my main object would be to give back that sum to those to whom it rightfully belonged. I would use that amount trying and working to make those to whom it belonged to see and establish a system under which they would receive the full product of their labor, the system under which there would not be people on one side getting an income of \$5,000 a day, and people on the other side getting an income of fifty cents or \$1.00 a day.

Hetty Green's daughter is not the only person receiving this enormous income. There are hundreds of others receiving as much and more. Therefore those of the fifty cent "incomes" are being deprived of thousands of dollars each day.

The bettering of the conditions of the people is the purpose for which I would use that money, and that would be the purpose of any other person who has the interest of the people in general at heart.

CAPITALISTS KNOW THEIR FRIENDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the municipal elections about to be held in this city, six of the Socialist party's candidates for aldermen have received the endorsement of the capitalist sheet, "The Daily News." This paper in the issue of April 3 announces its support. These candidates are James McNulty, Fourth Ward; Theo. J. Vind, Eighth Ward; Henry M. Silverberg, Ninth Ward; Henry Anielewski, Sixteenth Ward; Elmer S. Whitmore, Eighteenth Ward.

In the Fourth, Tenth, and Sixteenth Wards, the Republican candidates have withdrawn from the race. The reasons for this dropping out are not given. A sample of the S. P.'s vote catching methods is seen in the candidacy of

Elmer S. Whitmore of the Eighteenth Ward. Whitmore has been a "Socialist" for ten months. Previously he was a life long Republican, but he changed his politics because he saw the evils of "Standard Oil boodle" and of rebate evils. Certainly a grand conception of Socialism. But, then, the S. P. cares not for that. As long as Whitmore proves a vote puller, he's the man.

The fact that the Socialist party receives such endorsements from capitalist sources shows that the enemy understands it has nothing to fear from S. P. quarters.

D. R.
Chicago, Ill., April 3.

W. D. HAYWOOD IN 'FRISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—W. D. Haywood, erstwhile hero of Boise jail, came into California with the fanfare of trumpets and the clash of cymbals that were manipulated by the Socialist party under whose crazy quilt banner he marched. But even martyrs must drink and eat like the unexalted. So it came to pass that this suffering saint received one-half the net proceeds of each meeting. This is assured, most gentle reader, was no mere pittance, since at some meetings he received as high as \$75, and there were days when he delivered more than one lecture.

But we waited for the prophet of the mines, eager to hear the message that he spoke.

And he came, this fat prophet with the heavy jowls, and at Dreamland rink he delivered his message. By the by, this modern messiah's harp has but few strings, and he plays but one monotonous tune thereon. What this is has already been adequately described and dissected in previous issues of The People.

But while the great throng waited the coming of the great man, many minor lights harangued the audience. One of them made an effective plea for funds that should go to Preston and Smith. The result was \$118. When W. D. Haywood heard of this, he, to his everlasting shame, protested with violent violence against the sending of this money and insolently laid claim to it on the ground that everything collected at his meetings belonged to him. But even for the hybrid vote mongering S. P. this was too much, and he was turned down.

To mollify him, however, a Haywood Social Club was organized which on one night raised \$45 for their pedestaled hero. To do so the entire membership had to surrender themselves to the drink demon. And right nobly these altruists performed their sacrifice.

It is whispered with irritating reiteration that W. D. Haywood has himself made a pact with this demon. It is said that at various bookings he failed to put in appearance because he could not resist the lure of the bottle. From San Luis Obispo comes the story that the sheriff went into the Socialist party headquarters there and informed the members present: "Your man is down town drunk. I don't want him. Go get him." This they did and put him to bed.

After Haywood's lecture in San Francisco, a flirtation began between him and P. H. McCarthy, president of the local Building Trades Council, and Johansen, author of the "Spirit of Labor," and the recipient of a \$6 a day plum from Building Trades Council clique. McCarthy wanted the martyr to speak for the B. T. C. But Bill was coy and wanted to know what was "in it." And now, patient reader, mark me well. At the next meeting of the B. T. C. a "Socialist" admirer of Haywood made a motion to give him \$25 for a lecture. An amendment was made by Tivietmore, Secretary of B. T. C. to give him \$100. This is the same Tivietmore who made false affidavits to have one Paulson, a Socialist, deported as an anarchist because he had made a motion in the Cement Workers' Union to give \$500 to the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone defense while these men were being tried. Now this same Tivietmore slips Haywood \$100 for a single lecture.

But he earned his "thirty pieces of silver," did Haywood. In his address he made a virulent attack on those "ugly ape faced Japs who sit in San Francisco's school rooms polluting the morals of little girls." He wound up his tirade by declaring that "the only man worse than a Jap was the fellow who hired him." At the close of this splendid effort, P. H. McCarthy, arch labor fakir of the Pacific Coast called for three cheers for Bill Haywood and they were given with spirit and vim.

After the meeting the leading labor fakirs took Haywood into a waiting auto, touring the all-night resorts and absorbing astonishing quantities of liquor. Political plans were laid for the future. Just what these plans are it is difficult to ascertain, though I am reliably informed that Haywood will come back in the fall to speak for the Union Labor party at the municipal elections. Haywood also spoke before the Labor Council at the behest of Gallagher, Benham, Fureseth, Casey and McArthur—labor fakirs everyone of them. The last named gentleman said at one time that he would rather see Haywood dangle at the end of a rope than see the policy of the A. F. of L. change. But now he has thrown his ferocity and fear aside,

for Haywood has been rejuvenated and the A. F. of L. with its coifers ever open to his eager fingers has lost for him all its ugly aspects.

S. L. P.
San Francisco, Cal., March 31.

AT THE "CALL" FAIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Dropping in at the "Call" fair Thursday night, my first impression was that I had "got in the wrong pew." The place looked more like a food exhibit than a Socialist fair. I brought away a stack of "Socialist" literature that tells why this flour, that milk, a certain brand of codfish, biscuits, paper patterns, suspenders, etc., etc., should be either eaten or worn. Among these is a card with needles.

A correspondence school prospectus tells how any one may lift himself by the bootstraps by taking their course. One of the testimonials relates how one of their students won a hundred dollar prize in an advertising contest. There were 12,000 contestants. When the student "graduates" he probably finds it as easy to get a job as the 11,999 other contestants did to get a prize.

The craft unionists were handing out booklets: "What They Think of Trade Unions"; "The 'They' including a cardinal and an Episcopal Bishop; utterances from Wendell Phillips, and Lincoln, also quoted, look strangely out of place in the collection. Another union leaflet recommends arbitration agreements.

Other features of the fair smacked the dime museum. The private interests of the S. P. press also asserted themselves, as is natural; the Wilshire booth competing with the Call boot.

A voting contest showed Spargo and Hilquit, the "historian," neck and neck, with some forty odd votes, as the favorite writer; the "brilliant editor" of the Call having but seven votes. In another contest one vote was cast for John D. Rockefeller. The attendant said that at last year's fair Roosevelt polled quite a number of votes—he did not but might have added that those votes went last year for Taft.

The crowd was at no time large and money was tight. The girls importuned in vain. One nearly wept as she asked me to buy a pamphlet, the sales of which were the "only means of support" of somebody. The entertainment consisted of a stunt by three jig dancers. Their antics and solemn faces reminded one of amateur night at a cheap theatre. When they sang the booth barkers drowned them out completely.

The "alte genossen" were conspicuous by their absence.

Looker-in.
New York, April 9.

ECONOMIC EQUALS.

Only Upon Them Can a True Society Be Based.

There can be no true society except that of economic equals. You cannot have either social or political equality in any true sense until you recognize that no individual—whatever function he or she may fulfill or whatever position he or she may occupy—can ever be more than an average unit of human society. "A man's a man for a' that."

The earth and instruments of labor are means of production to the workers, because by operating on and with these things they produce all the world's wealth and perform all the world's necessary service.

But these things are not means of production to the capitalists—because they produce nothing. In their case the earth and tools of production are means of robbery, euphoniously termed rent, interest and profit, dividends, reward of abstinence, compensation for risk, reward of foresight, and wages of ability. To this class these are means of appropriation, of exploitation, of robbery—in short, Capital.

In exceptional cases where a capitalist takes part in the necessary labor, his work reckons no more than a unit of average social labor.

The man who thinks he has a right to a higher standard of living than his fellows in a society where wealth is collectively produced, should be treated with contempt.—Sydney, Australia, "People."

STRIKING WEAVERS LOSE.

Plainfield, Conn., April 10.—The vote taken by the weavers' union here sent all the employees at the Lawton cotton mills back to work after being out for about a week, trying to resist an imposition in the matter of the cleaning of machines. About fifty of the strikers were discharged when they reported for work. Those of the number who have formerly been occupying the company's houses on compulsion have now been compelled to quit the premises.

A WAGE CUT SCHEME

HOW SUPER. KIRSCHENHEIMER "REDUCED EXPENSES."

A Story Which Has Set the Workmen of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. A-Talking and A-Thinking—Jesuit Tactics Not in It with This Modern Slave Driver.

A story of up-to-date methods in wage-cutting which has just leaked out around the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company's plant, at 39th street and Eleventh avenue, has set all the more enlightened of the workmen there a-talking. The fact that it all happened some time ago does not detract from the interest the story has caused, and although the workmen talk of it in whispers, lest they be overheard and "sacked," yet they do talk. Which is a healthy sign.

A young superintendent named Kirschenheimer is the hero of the tale; and no enviable reputation it has created for him among the men who know what's what. When Kirschenheimer came to the big meat works something over a year ago, he found the dressers in a certain department getting thirteen cents per carcass on the beeves cut up. The floormen, who work along with the dressers, were getting nine cents per carcass for another part of the butchering process. This made twenty-two cents paid per beef in Kirschenheimer's department, and those odd two cents loomed big as Standard Oil fines in the eyes of the directors of the firm.

Word was past along to Kirschenheimer to cut off those two cents. He felt around among the dressers and the floormen, and concluded that any direct attempt to cut them was dangerous. They might strike. The dressers especially vowed they would stand for no wage reduction. The more Kirschenheimer studied over the problem, the bigger those two cents got to look, until at last he decided that just to show how good a super. he was, and make himself solid with the company, he would get them off, anyhow, and two more to keep them company.

This is how he worked it: First he went to the floormen with a spiel like this: "You poor floormen, I've watched you work, and seen what a hard time you have of it, while those lazy dressers who don't work half as hard as you, get four cents more on a carcass. I'll tell you" (as if a sudden idea had struck him), "I'll tell you: You ought to be getting the thirteen cents in this department, not they. So I'll raise you, all the way from nine to thirteen, and to keep my figures even, I'll cut the dressers from their thirteen down to nine."

The floormen, flattered at the attention shown them, and not quick enough to see what lay behind it, were willing. They got raised, the dressers got cut in the same ratio, and the dressers struck.

But this strike did not bother Kirschenheimer a bit. Alone, the dressers could never win. With the aid of the floormen, victory for them would have been certain. But now he had both sets pitted against each other in a way that made co-operation impossible. The floormen were not going out on strike when they had just been raised four cents. Besides, hadn't the super. told them they were industrious, while the dressers were lazy? Why should they, the industrious men, go out on strike to support the lazy ones on whom the cut that had just fallen was no more than a just punishment for their evil ways!

So the strike was lost, as any one with half an eye could see that it would be. The scabs who came in to take the dressers' places received the nine cent rate their predecessors had struck against, and the work was resumed.

But Kirschenheimer's expenses were still twenty-two cents per beef, you will say. Ah, but Kirschenheimer had not yet played his last card. Now watch.

No sooner was the strike thoroughly crushed, and the scabs well broken in, working as well as the previous dressers had been, and receiving, mark you, the nine cent rate—than what does Mr. Super. do, but—

Cut the floormen! Back to their original nine cents he cut them. They, good craft-minded wage slaves, still "had no grievance"! Were they not as well off as before the manoeuvring commenced? The raise, it was the super's. The super. gave, and he took away, that was all. They had nothing to grumble about. They stayed docilely at work at their old nine cent rate.

And now behold Super. Kirschenheimer getting his slaughtering and dressing done for eighteen cents per beef, the rebellious dressers ousted

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. G. PORTLAND, ORE.—Invest 20 cents in the pamphlet "As to Politics." It will give you the views of those who say "Economic organization only" and the reasons why the political and the economic are both requisite. Read the pamphlet, then call again.

W. R. P. MISHAWAKA, IND.—"Peace Congresses" are opportunities for self-advertising stage-strutting Socialists. The S. L. P. has no funds to expend upon such luxuries. Peace will not be brought about by preaching from above to capitalist political and other officials, Chinese and otherwise. Peace can be brought about only by practical work from below. Other matter will be kept subject to further orders.

C. R. NEW YORK—A Socialist Congressman, in the present tariff fight in Congress, would have a matchless opportunity to tear to shreds, from a stage heard throughout the country, each and every of the numerous false protection and free trade labor arguments advanced, and to demonstrate from the words of the capitalist protectionists and free traders themselves that the Capitalist State neither protects nor frees, and must go and make room for the Socialist Commonwealth, or "Republique Syndicale," as our French brethren well express it. As to how he should vote ultimately—in favor of the lowest tariff, on the principle that every tariff clause is a law, and the fewer capitalist laws we have the better.

A. R. SEATTLE, WASH.—The German Joseph Dietzgen, called the "Philosopher of the Proletariat," was remarkable in that, despite the drawbacks of his class, he acquired an extensive grasp of philosophic thought. His place in the literature of International Socialism is not of first rank. Next question next week.

R. A. J. NEW YORK—Party lines are materially broken up in Congress on the tariff. The bulk of the Democrats vote for lower schedules.

M. T. BLACKDUCK, MINN.—The Census throws no light whatever upon the real estate holdings of workingmen. There are workingmen who own some little land. Some may own it unencumbered. Most of them can be only nominal owners, the property being mortgaged one way or other. Next question next week.

C. C. SAN DIEGO, CAL.—The Socialist Movement cannot be too insistent in warning against and weeding out the weed of the pure and simple politician; nor can it be too insistent in at the same time warning against and weeding out the weed of the pure and simple fordist. Some minds are too weak to hold the two ideas together. As fast as the one is knocked in the other is knocked out of their heads. In a way, the process, now going on in the Movement, is the process of eliminating the weak minds from which either weed sprouts.

A. D. JOPLIN, MO.—If Unity, as proposed by the S. L. P. to the S. P. upon the principle of minority representation, is the same thing as the Unity proposed by the S. P. upon the principle of individual unity—if the two are the same, why did not the S. P. accept the S. L. P. proposition? Why did it propose the other thing?—Think it over.

S. A. S. WYBAM, ALA.—Those are attempting the impossible who imagine the capitalist system can last. It amounts to falling to see that a social system that pauperizes the masses digs its own grave. The Socialist is the only person who is at-

tempting the possible. All the facts of social evolution point to the conclusion that capitalist society is bound to bring forth Socialist society.

H. S. PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The "New Encyclopedia of Social Reform" is typically a book made "to sell"—to sell both it and its purchaser. It bristles with information shallow at times, false at others, and generally misleading. Next question next week.

J. C. PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—Whatever the trade may be in which a majority refuses to add a struggling ally, that trade is organized upon principles that hamstring the movement. That majority itself only commits suicide. Next question next week.

A. J. LOUISVILLE, KY.—The coming of the middle class into the political Movement of Socialism surely exposes the Movement to middle class influences. The same danger exists in the coming of smoked out middle class men into the economic Movement. The danger is to be counteracted only by strict adherence to the class interests of the proletariat. The entrance of middle class elements into the two Movements is desirable inasmuch as it helps proletarianize larger numbers of the population, and indocinate them with Socialism.

D. B. M. GRANITE, OKLA.—"Variable capital" is the name by which Marx designates that portion of the invested capital which is represented by labor-power. "Constant capital" is the name by which he designates that portion of the invested capital which is represented by the instruments of production, raw and auxiliary material. The latter is called "constant capital" because it ONLY transfers its OWN value to the new commodity made out of it, and imparts no new value—hence "constant." The former is called "variable capital" because it not only transfers its own value to the commodity which it turns out, but may add to the value according to the variably increased time that it operates—hence "variable." For instance, the value of a bale of cloth, valued, say, at \$1,000 is made up of the value of the raw material consumed and of the wear and tear of the machinery employed (constant capital) + the value of the labor-power paid for (variable capital) + the additional, or surplus, value imparted by labor-power and not paid for. The distinction is not a fine spun one. Its importance lies: First, in that it brings out the fact that the workingman is plundered today, not only of the surplus value that he produces, but he is also plundered of the reward for the service he renders in preserving for the capitalist the value of the machinery, etc., which the labor process transfers to the goods produced. Machinery, etc., not in operation depreciates. The depreciated value evaporates. Secondly, in that it explains the reason why, in cases of sudden declines in prices, speculators prefer for their speculative ventures material on which the less labor has been spent—cured leather rather than shoes, yarn rather than cloth, etc.—The more numerous the labor-processes the larger the element of the "variable capital," the less certain the result. Next question next week.

S. B. KIRKSVILLE, MO.; R. C. SPOKANE, WASH.; H. J. F. S. MANCHESTER, CONN.; H. N. VALPARAISO, IND.; H. S. B. PORTLAND, ORE.; G. J. S. SPARKS, NEV.; E. J. M. DULUTH, MINN.; G. A. MONTCLAIR, COLO.; J. A. H. LOUISVILLE, KY.; M. R. HOLYOKE, MASS.; H. S. PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Matter received.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Hervé at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

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from their jobs, and he rubbing his hands over the way he fooled those "ignorant workingmen."

Kirschenheimer owes his presence in this country, it is commonly reported around the slaughter house, to partner Sulzberger, of the east side packing house. While on a trip to Germany Sulzberger got his eye on Kirschenheimer, and sizing him up as a good slave driver, advised him to come over. Apparently his protégé is living up to the hopes entertained for him.

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BIG MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION, N. Y.

International Labor Day will this year find the Socialist Labor Party celebrating its clear-cut record of the past and proclaiming its antagonism to capitalism and to the insidious foes of Labor. These are stirring times and the Socialist Labor Party is called upon to be in the forefront of the battle. The Party therefore calls upon its staunch army of loyal supporters to help point out to the American working class the clear road to their emancipation.

May 1 will see Labor assembled throughout the world to let all who care know that the banner of revolt has been raised against the tyranny and oppression of capitalism, and to demand the Industrial Republic for the great army of the world's workers.

Bally, comrades and sympathizers, and join with us in the celebration of International Labor Day at Cooper Union Hall, Eighth street and Third avenue, SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of instilling in the minds of the workers the fact that the present economic system must go if they desire to be free, if they desire their rights, if they desire the full product of their labor. With a view to widely advertising our May Day meeting, comrades should secure a supply of throwaway for distribution from L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place and attend the meeting en masse and play your full part in celebrating the worker's International Labor Day.

It will be good news to know that our old stalwart, Chas. H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N. Y., will positively be one of the speakers. Daniel De Leon and Jas. T. Hunter will also speak. Other speakers will be announced later.

Remember Labor's Day! Remember you are a Socialist! Do your duty! N. Y. County Executive Committee, S. L. P.

CHICAGO RUDOWITZ MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of a committee of Section Cook County, S. L. P., in Hull House, corner Halsted and Polk streets, Chicago, SUNDAY, April 18, 2:30 p. m., at which Miss Jane Adams, Oscar Nebe, and others will speak on "Abrogating the Treaty of Extrajudicial between the Governments of Russia and the United States."

An appeal will be made for funds to aid Comrade Christian Rudowitz, the Russian revolutionist, to send for his family, who are now in the czar's domain.

So let every one who reads this fall not to attend. Admission will be free.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LECTURES.

The following public lectures by Socialists and non-Socialists will be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P., every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 637 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows each lecture. All readers of this paper are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free.

Schedule:

April 18—Leander A. Armstrong, on "Social and Political Evolution of Man."

April 25—Attorney Lewis Stockton, on "Should Socialists Demand the City Charter Proposed by the Referendum League."

May 2—Boris Reinstein, on "International May Day and American Labor Day."

MAY DAY'S CALL

EXTEND THE PROPAGANDA OF THE MOVEMENT FOR WHICH THE DAY HAS SIGNIFICANCE.

The members of Section Bridgeport, Conn., are to donate a half a day's pay as a May Day offering to the Party's publishing establishment. Many of our friends may not be in a position to do the same, but there is a way in which they can help make May Day, 1909, a red letter day in the history of the Movement, and that is by each one securing a new reader to the Weekly People. Can you think of a better way of celebrating the Day than by extending the propaganda of the Movement to which alone the Day has significance? Begin the work right now, and see how many new readers you can get.

Up to Saturday, April 10, we received orders for 7,150 extra copies of the May Day issue of the Weekly People. Don't delay in sending orders for this special issue.

Those sending two or more subscriptions the past week were:

A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	4
W. D. Norman, Redmond, Wash.	3
J. Farrell, Port Washington, Wis.	3
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	2
L. F. Alritz, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
J. McCall, Aberdeen, Wash.	2
I. H. Nosovitch, Mt. Vernon, Wash.	2
Section El Paso Co., Colo.	2

A TOBACCO GIRL.

Fainting Spells, Tuberculosis, or Anything Else, She Must Keep at Her Task of Making Stogies.

I found Jennie O'Hara, living in Wood's Run, Allegheny, working in a stogy factory. She had never worked elsewhere. Jennie, who is now sixteen years of age, began to work before her thirteenth birthday, which was then the lowest legal limit. Her working day was from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. with a scant half hour for luncheon. During this Christmas rush she worked overtime until 8 p. m. three days in the week, several consecutive weeks. As to her employment certificate she said: "The squire was a friend of my mother so she didn't have to pay for my certificate nor swear to it." Said Jennie: "Some girls have to stop in three months, just when they are learning. The stuff makes 'em sick. The girls often faint. In the winter when the windows are shut it's bad when you go in. It smells so bad. But then you get used to it." Jennie is conspicuously sallow and nervous.

There appeared to be no blowers or fans in this stogy factory and in the winter the windows are said to be kept shut regularly. Neither the Allegheny health officials nor State factory inspectors interfered.

Interesting sidelight upon the remotest effects of this complicated law-breaking came from the almoner of the district in which the factory stands. Following recent enlargement, the factory employed girls varying in number from 100 to 150.

The almoner's observations were that the tobacco dust is excessively irritating to the nose, throat and lungs; that girls become accustomed to this as they do to nicotine poison and continue to work while unconsciously developing incipient tuberculosis; that they work up to the time of marrying after which they rapidly develop tuberculosis and become recipients of benefits from the almoner. Because they are not disabled while on the pay-roll, and sometimes do not develop the symptoms of advanced tuberculosis until after birth of the first child, the factory does not get the discredit due to it as a center for production and dissemination of infection.

On still, muggy September days, the smell of tobacco from this factory is observable in passing along the sidewalk. The girls' clothes and hair become saturated with the smell so that when they are having a meeting on the ground floor of a building, the upper part of the building is filled with the odor.

A physician who practices in the neighborhood described being called to the homes of a number of girls who suffered acute attacks of "tobacco-heart." None had died during an attack, but vitality was progressively diminished. Charities and The Commons.

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LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Business holds up fairly well in this department.
John Kircher, of Cleveland, Ohio, keeps pushing out the Sue books, his orders last week amounting to \$53.00. Other orders were:

Los Angeles, Cal.	\$20.50
Philadelphia, Pa.	12.50
Elizabeth, N. J.	7.50
Pittsburg, Pa.	6.90
Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.30
Uew York	10.05
Fairbanks, Alaska	4.00
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DANISH ELECTIONS.

(Continued from page 43)

ward off the evil thing, Socialism. But it seems that even the propertied women are not insensible to the highest interests of the human race. For, since the above dispatch, news from Copenhagen show that the results of the elections were most favorable to Socialism. What will reaction seek to do next to check the people's march onward?

This press despatch contains an error in saying that the issue was Socialism versus the allied grades of conservatism. The election returns show three capitalistic tickets in the field.

But "The Call's" comment is one great mass of rubbish. "The Call" speaks about the election law and says that only tax-paying women or women whose husbands are tax-payers were given the franchise. Then that paper couples the tax-paying women with property-owning women. If "The Call" had been better versed it would have known that in Denmark incomes are taxed. All incomes above 300 kroner (2250) are subjected to taxation. To vote in the city election all you have to do is to declare your income is 1,000 kroner, even if you do not pay any tax on it. But there is a loophole in the Danish law of which the workers make use. The law means that 800 kr. are exempt from taxation, and for every child, under age, there is a 100 kr. additional tax exemption. Most married workingmen have two children, and by giving their income as 1,000 kr. they obtain the ballot and at the same time pay no taxes. This evasion of the law does not make the law less obnoxious, and 8,000 voters lost the ballot because they were in arrears with taxes. The majority of these are, of course, Socialists, but, as the tax-paying clause existed for the men, before the women obtained the suffrage, we cannot blame that exclusively for defeat.

So much for "The Call's" ranting about the propertied women voting for Socialism. They voted against us, and, unfortunately many of the workingwomen, the unmarried especially, did likewise. The reason is plain. Socialism has not yet reached the ears of the majority of the women. Those who as yet are ignorant of the true meaning of the term will not vote for us when they suddenly get the ballot. That is the reason for our defeat.

But the Danish Socialists do not therefore oppose woman suffrage. They will hold meetings where the principles of Socialism will be taught the women of the cities, and as these will take greater interest in politics since they have a vote, the Socialists hope, during the four years to the next election, to make enough converts to place the necessary number of Socialists in the Council, the number that will fully control the city government.

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POLICE PERFDY

Azef, the Russian Spy, Makes Further Revelations.

The beginnings of the Russian revolution date back some thirty or forty years; but up to the eve of this twentieth century the malcontents were mostly students, who had no following in the country. Their efforts, therefore, were always shattered, and the enemies of the Czar ended their days in exile and in fortress dungeons.

The new century, however, ushered in a new era. Formerly Russian society had consisted mainly of peasants, landowners, and trades people. Industrial workers there were none to speak of. But, as factories were springing up mushroom-like all over the country, the peasants were attracted to come to the cities, and rapidly an entirely new class of skilled and unskilled factory labor.

The transplantation from one scene to another had an unsettling effect upon the stolid sons of moujiks, and a feeling of discontent spread generally amongst them.

Thus, at the period I am writing about, Russia was in a state of great fermentation. Workmen—and even factory girls—began to grumble openly, asking for better economic conditions, political freedom, using terms of which, a few years ago, they had scarcely known the meaning.

Thus people regarded the revolutionists like prophets sent from heaven to preach them a new gospel of freedom and happiness.

While the revolutionists were thus active, enrolling new members into their party everywhere, the secret police organized a movement to counteract those effects.

For pure calousness, I think, there is nothing equal in the world to the methods they employed.

Under the direction of General Treppoff, the notorious tyrant, and of de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, police agents were sent into every town of Russia, with orders to found revolution trade unions, and to incite the workmen to strike for higher wages.

Now, according to Russian law, every striker is liable to five years' exile in Siberia.

The agents met with enormous success, and, to the amazement of everybody—even of the revolutionists—strikes soon broke out everywhere. The capitalists were in a state of consternation, and sent urgent appeals to de Plehve, who promised stern measures. Yet, by the Minister's orders the strikes continued merrily. The ordinary police, of course, knew nothing of this ministerial plot, and made hundreds of arrests, capturing also a number of "leaders"—the secret police agents.

By orders from St. Petersburg, all these "leaders" were sent to Moscow—and there set free! The ordinary police were stupefied by such tactics, but dared say nothing.

But, if the "leaders" were pardoned, the workmen who had followed their advice were less leniently dealt with. In a single year 15,000 strikers were sent to prison and to Siberia.

Of all those agent-provocateurs, Father Gapon was one of the most successful ones amidst the workers of St. Petersburg. Under the cloak of religion and cant, he ruined the homes of the poorest, and gave his blessings to the orphans and widows.

In the guise of the "friend of the people," he had, in the instance of a single family, induced the husband to participate in a strike, and caused his arrest. A few days later he went to console the grief-stricken wife, and before leaving, mixed some Socialist pamphlets amongst the odds and ends lying about in the workmen's dwelling.

On the same night the police searched the place, found the pamphlets, and arrested the eldest son, a lad of eighteen.

Again the reverend father paid a visit. This time the family was in utter destitution, the two bread-winners being in prison. Gapon left some alms. Again and again he brought scraps of food and bits of clothing to the widow and the little orphans, and gained great popularity amongst the poor of the neighborhood.

The widow, with her mites, followed him later on to the Winter Palace on Red Square, with thousands of other poor people, and, a victim of the carnage organized by Gapon, and the police, she was, with many other victims, thrown into the River Neva, and swept to the ocean by the icy currents.—London Answers.

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(For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned, Paul Augustine, National Secretary—28 City Hall Place, New York City.

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